



Brazil Restoration
and Bioeconomy
Finance Coalition

Mapping Indigenous and Traditional Population Enterprises, Community Funds and Enabling Organizations

June 2025

IMPLEMENTATION

Brazil Restoration & Bioeconomy Finance Coalition (BRB FC)

COLLABORATION

Climate Ventures

SUPPORT

The Nature Conservancy Brasil and Instituto Clima e Sociedade

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Acknowledgement

The Brazil Restoration & Bioeconomy Finance Coalition (BRBFC) has as its central objective to catalyze and scale up investments for forest restoration and the development of a robust and sustainable bioeconomy in Brazil. We seek to foster innovative financial solutions, strengthen socio-biodiversity value chains, and promote a favorable business environment that generates large-scale positive socio-environmental impact. The present study, "Mapping Indigenous and Traditional Population Enterprises, Community Funds and Enabling Organizations," proudly presented by BRBFC, directly connects to these objectives.

In line with our mission, this vital research illuminates the crucial role of Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities enterprises in driving Brazil's bioeconomy and conservation efforts, while also exploring their potential to attract climate finance. Furthermore, the mapping highlights their significant conservation impact and resilience, yet underscores the need for tailored financial solutions and support mechanisms to overcome challenges and fully unlock their potential.

BRBFC is immensely grateful for all the suggestions, criticisms, and contributions that enriched this document. We extend our sincere thanks to our partners: The Nature Conservancy Brasil for the collaboration; iCS (Instituto Clima e Sociedade) for support; Consultoria SPinheiro, alongside authors Silvia Pinheiro, Diogo Velasco, and Lina Ferreira, for the dedicated execution; Natural Investment Lab and Climate Ventures for their insightful review; and Suspira for the editorial design. Please note that the recommendations presented are the responsibility of BRBFC and Consultoria SPinheiro, and do not necessarily reflect the views of third parties. We warmly invite you to explore the study's findings and join us in fostering a thriving, nature-positive economy in Brazil.



Executive summary

This mapping is the result of a coordinated effort among the philanthropy, finance, and business sectors aimed at identifying traditional and Indigenous community enterprises with the potential to attract climate finance. The focus of the study is on productive activities carried out by traditional and Indigenous populations in protected areas, indigenous and quilombola territories, which, according to experts, have lower levels of native vegetation loss compared to other territories. Numerous studies confirm that the legalization of Indigenous territories and sustainable-use conservation units, combined with effective monitoring, results in lower deforestation rates when compared to undesignated public forests. Besides, legally recognized protected areas tend to attract more public and private, human and financial resources for the peoples and activities within them, than those outside their boundaries (PPCDAM, 2023).

The Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon - PPCDAM outlines four strategic pillars: Pillar 1 – Sustainable productive activities; Pillar 2 – Environmental Monitoring and Control; Pillar 3 – Land and Territorial Management; and Pillar 4 – Regulatory and Economic Instruments (PPCDAM - V, 2023). **This mapping seeks to contribute to Pillar 1 of the Ministry of Environment action plan by highlighting traditional and Indigenous enterprises across Brazil's**

biomes, which research has shown to be key drivers of conservation and contributors to carbon sequestration (WRI, 2023; Nature, 2021).

With this purpose, representatives from both for-profit and non-profit enterprises, cooperatives, and associations in the Amazonian, Cerrado, Atlantic Forest, and Caatinga Biomes, were interviewed and answered questionnaires for the present mapping. From 110 contacts, a total of 52 were interviewed, 47 institutions responded to three types of questionnaires that were designed for three categories of institutions (community-based enterprises, community funds, enabling organizations) and from this group, 37 organizations were selected. The criteria used to create the portfolio of enterprises, community funds and organizations included the level of organizational maturity, existence of data and transparency indicators, number of people reached, territorial coverage, experience with donations and loans, vulnerability to climate change and scalability potential.

Among the key outcomes and most relevant aspects of the enterprises led by traditional populations interviewed, **the strong replicability and multiplier potential of their activities emerges as a noteworthy feature. It is important to highlight that many of these institutions operate across more than one land tenure, organized as production and marketing networks, encompassing dozens of productive initiatives in different Biomes.**

Another relevant aspect concerns the productive activities carried out by community enterprises of Indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, and other traditional communities. **It is common to find small agro-industries located in remote areas across different biomes, focused on the processing of fruits and other natural resources, as well as the production of organically certified goods and harvesting areas.** Moreover, there is clear potential for a significant supply of products and a robust local and regional demand, contingent upon solving logistics-related challenges, increasing production capacity and qualifying human resources management.

Indigenous lands, quilombola territories, and conservation units play a vital role in carbon capture through the preservation of ecosystems, while also holding the potential to scale up production. Forests managed by Indigenous communities, often through traditional and sustainable practices, contribute to capturing anywhere from 0.78 to 2.0 metric tons of CO₂ per hectare per year, according to research by Vait and colleagues, published in 2023. Many organizations and enterprises consulted in the study reported reforestation projects being carried out within Indigenous territories and other protected areas, significantly contributing to higher levels of carbon capture.

By highlighting the contributions of traditional people's enterprises to biodiversity preservation, carbon capture, and local livelihoods, this study reinforces the need for targeted climate finance mechanisms that support these initiatives. In section 2.2 this issue will be analysed in more detail. Based on the

findings, the following recommendations are proposed to enhance the impact and scalability of traditional and Indigenous enterprises:

- **Incorporate participatory stages** in project development, actively engaging communities and enterprises to understand and address their needs before defining funding terms.
- **Adopt safeguards** for climate-related events that may delay project deliveries, ensuring flexibility in timelines and support mechanisms.
- **Guarantee dedicated funding** for salaries and operational costs to transition volunteer-dependent projects into sustainable livelihoods, enabling full-time commitment without forcing members to choose between community work and subsistence activities.
- **Support networks** that connect and strengthen multiple initiatives, enhancing scalability and capacity-building
- **Invest in capacity-building** for community-based funds, as they have the expertise to effectively support small projects and entrepreneurs, and their model is easily replicable in different contexts
- **Design long-term funding mechanisms** aligned with Indigenous and traditional community realities, recognizing that remote, climate-dependent enterprises often require flexible timelines beyond standard project cycles to deliver lasting environmental and livelihood impacts
- **Prioritize partnerships with community-rooted organizations**, particularly those with traditional and Indigenous leaders in decision-making roles, to leverage existing expertise, trust, and culturally appropriate governance structures.

Image credit: Azzedine Rouichi / Unsplash



01

Context

To achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, Brazil must eliminate deforestation in the Amazon by 2030, restore large areas of forest, and adopt new ways of generating and consuming energy in both rural and urban settings (Systemiq, 2022; WRI, 2023). Considering that land use is responsible for 73% of carbon emissions in the country – little progress will be made by adopting new energy generation methods, without halting deforestation, (Systemiq, 2022, p. 14). In terms of economic activities, there are two scenarios that impact climate change and development in the Amazon Biome: one of exhaustive and carbon-intensive production value chains, such as cattle ranching, mining, and grain-cotton farming, and another of non-exhaustive natural resource chains, which preserve the health of forests and rivers by combining traditional knowledge with scientific research. The first group of carbon-intensive production, according to the 2015 input-output matrix, was responsible for generating 863 MT of CO₂ in the Amazon, with the production directed toward consumption and value aggregation in other regions of the country and abroad. Somehow, this pattern persists today,

with 12% of deforestation in the Legal Amazon associated with non-exhaustive natural resource supply chains aimed at meeting local demand and adding value within the region (WRI – NEA, 2023).

Biodiversity products have been traded in the Amazon since the 18th century, when various forest-extracted products consumed locally were in high demand in the European market. However, the expansion of extensive cattle ranching, grain-cotton farming, and export-driven mining has rendered this economy and communities invisible—until the 2000s, when the worsening climate crisis highlighted the importance of forests and their inhabitants for the planet's balance. For the most part, socio-biodiversity value chains in Brazil's biomes are informal, and do not generate salaries or jobs, but rather income and informal labor (WRI, 2023). Despite private research and IBGE's ongoing efforts in this direction, data collection methods still fail to adequately reflect the size of the forest bioeconomy.

The relevance of carbon-emitting sectors, as reflected in Brazil's export figures, stands in stark contrast to their limited socioeconomic impact on the country's real economy. The soybean production chain, for instance—one of Brazil's leading export sectors—falls short of delivering the expected outcomes in terms of job creation and equitable wealth distribution along its value chain.

Conversely, **bioeconomy — rooted in local proximity — fosters labor-intensive production systems, incorporates diverse social groups and territories, and preserves biodiversity through sustainable management practices**. Complementing this is the circular economy, which is intrinsic to the cultural and subsistence practices of traditional communities. As highlighted by some participants in this mapping, the integration of these traditional models with technological innovations leads to both creative solutions and fair benefit-sharing.

Since the creation of Conservation Units in 2000, there has been a significant increase in the legal recognition of protected areas characterized by collective use of natural resources. These land demarcations respond to the demands of traditional communities for land rights amidst a history of intense land conflicts involving economic and political interests. The current mapping shows that most enterprises run by traditional and Indigenous populations are in areas of collective resource use, with communities organized into cooperatives and associations. In the Amazon, there are 388 Conservation Units, corresponding to 29% of the Biome's area, of which 275—more than half—are for sustainable and collective use, with activities carried out by nonprofit organizational models (CNUC, 2025).

The current context across Brazilian biomes, as identified through this mapping effort, indicates a strong trend toward the proliferation of local productive arrangements led by organizations that face significant challenges related to management capacity and unresolved bureaucratic processes required for full formalization. In this context, as in several others, enabling organizations play a critical role by providing donations and capacity-building initiatives with diverse Purpose. However,

stakeholders consulted during the mapping emphasized the need for greater autonomy in the allocation of funds and donations received through projects and public calls for proposals.

To advance in this direction, it is essential to strengthen networks of funders, enabling organizations, and community-based enterprises; promote flexible financial instruments and fair contractual frameworks that accommodate local specificities and climate-related emergencies; and support Community Funds, given their increasingly strategic role within the emerging Climate Finance Ecosystem.

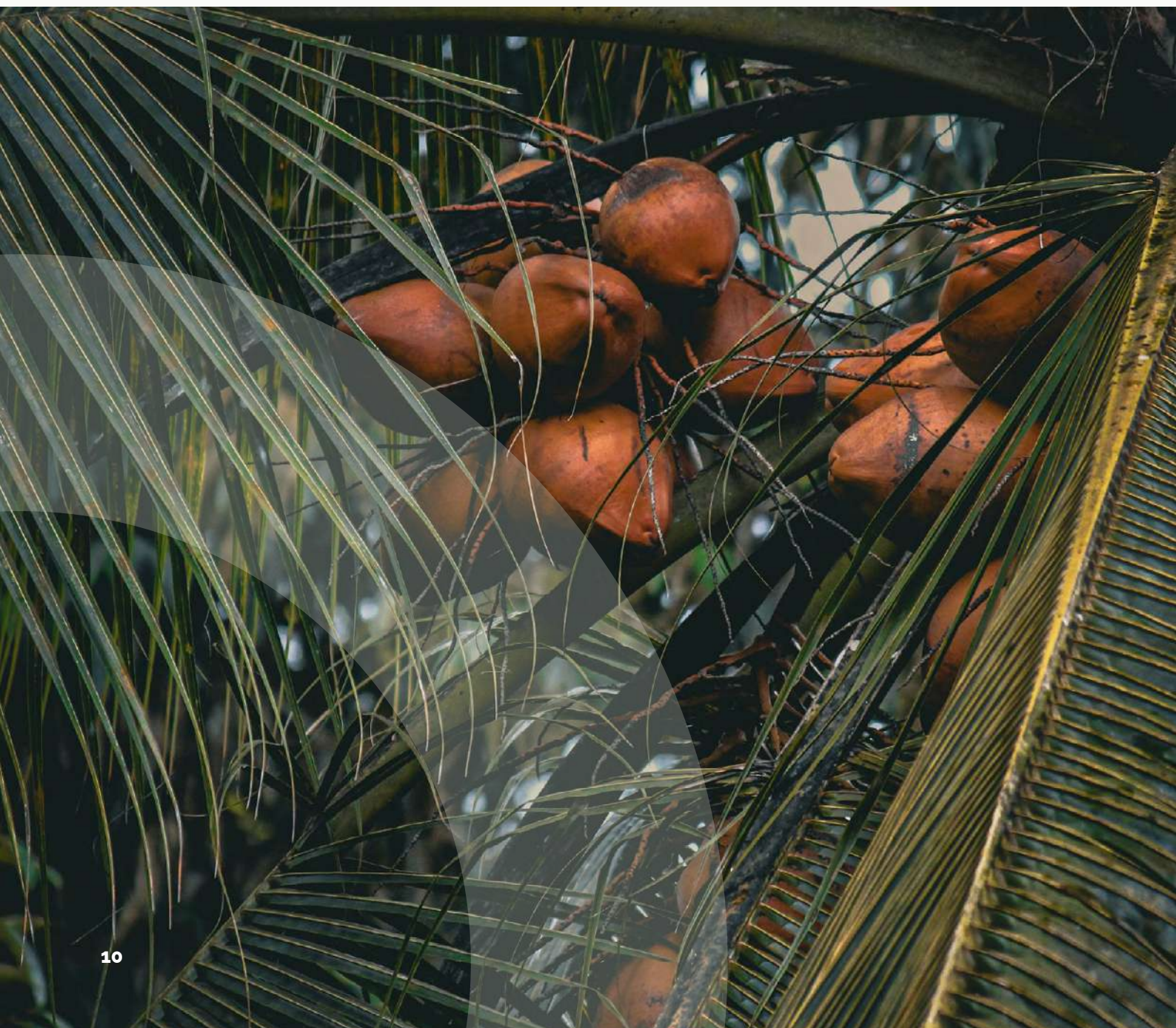


Image credit: Rawpixel



02

Profile Analysis

Section 2.1 - Profile of the Community-based enterprises, Community Funds, and Enabling Organizations covered by the Study

Recent studies published in Brazil, such as the *Mapping of Bioeconomy Businesses in the Amazon* (UNDP and MDIC) and *Restoration Bioeconomy in the Amazon* (Alliance for the Restoration of the Amazon, PROISE, and TNC), serve as important references for analyzing existing community-based enterprises—whether community-based or private enterprises—and for understanding the challenges, opportunities, and best practices in strengthening the bioeconomy. This current mapping effort expands on that approach by focusing exclusively on community-based enterprises led by traditional and Indigenous populations distributed across different biomes and regions vulnerable to extreme

climate events and environmental degradation. This section presents the profiles of organizations that submitted forms but were not selected to be included in the portfolio based on the established criteria.

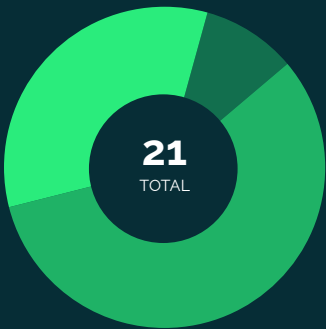
To gain a more holistic understanding of the topic, it is essential to consider the role of community funds and enabling organizations that support and strengthen these initiatives. Based on completed forms and information gathered through interviews, the following analysis was conducted according to the identified stakeholder groups:

1. Community-Based Enterprises

The criteria used for classifying an enterprise in this category is that it must be community-based, whether for-profit or non-profit, and necessarily managed by traditional and Indigenous populations. A total of 21 community-based enterprises were included in this mapping: 12 were classified as non-profit, non-economic organizations (associations), seven as non-profit economic organizations (cooperatives), and two as private, for-profit enterprises.

Governance

Apart from the two for-profit community-based enterprises—which make a significant contribution to local economic development—all of the other 19 community-based enterprises have participatory governance mechanisms, including the regular holding of assemblies and elections to appoint management and leadership positions. Additionally, four of these community-based enterprises have affirmative policies promoting equal inclusion, such as designated roles for women and youth.



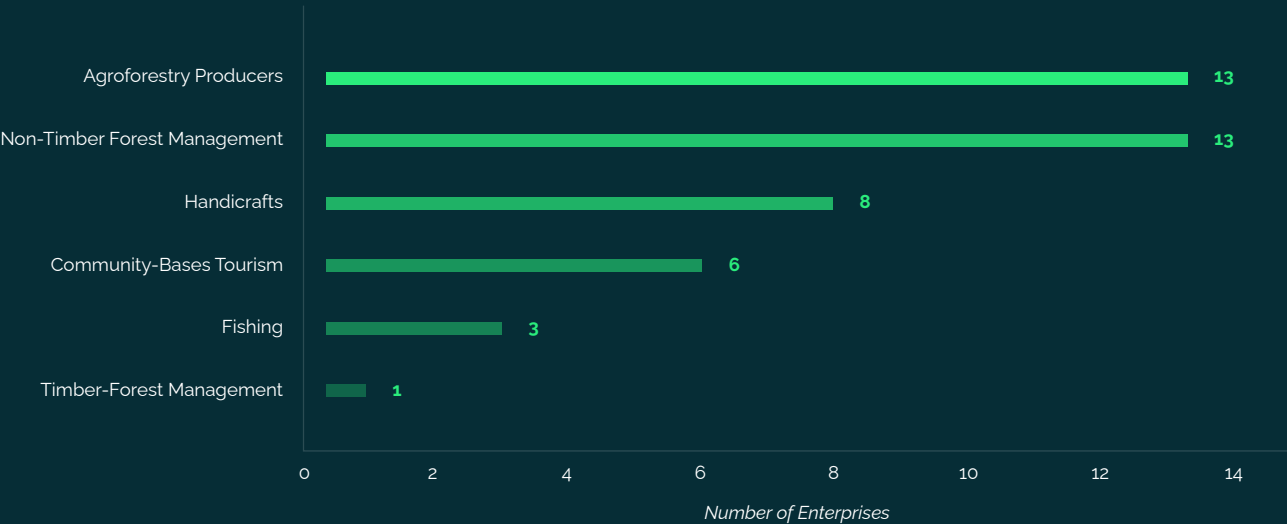
Enterprises of traditional and indigenous people

- 7 Cooperatives: 33%
- 12 Associations: 57%
- 2 Private Enterprises: 10%

Activities

The production value chains were divided into six groups: non-timber forest management, timber forest management, fishing, agroforestry and family farming products, handicrafts, and community-based tourism. Most community-based enterprises operate in more than one production value chain, reflecting the versatility offered by biodiversity. This allows them to make use of multiple natural resources and diversify their activities to expand income sources and strengthen their economic resilience.

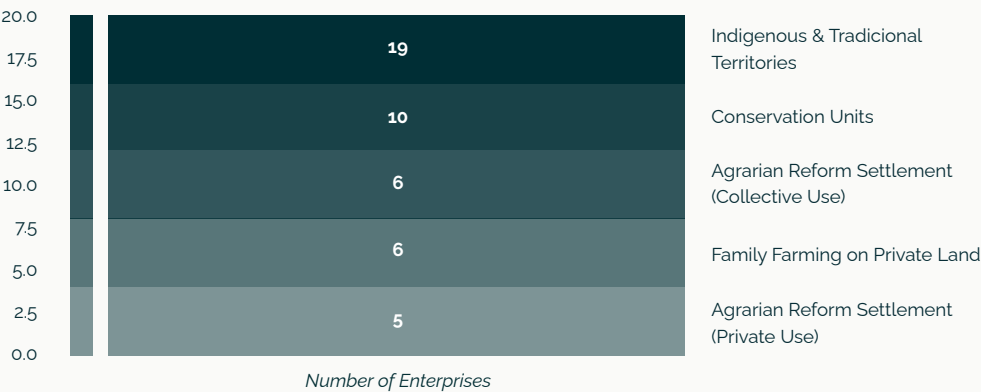
Types of Community-Bases Enterprises



Land tenure category

As with the aspects of the production chain, the community-based enterprises may fall into more than one land tenure category, as some operate across large territories inhabited by multiple communities and ethnic groups. In addition to collectively used territories, the study also considered community-based enterprises based in agrarian reform areas designated for private use. However, as shown in the following table, the highest concentration is found in Indigenous and Quilombola territories, whether already legalized or in the process of legalization.

Land Tenure Categories of Community-Based Enterprises



Biomes

The predominance of community-based enterprises located in traditional and Indigenous people's territories is directly related to their higher concentration within the Amazon biome, where vast protected areas and the region's greatest sociocultural diversity are found.

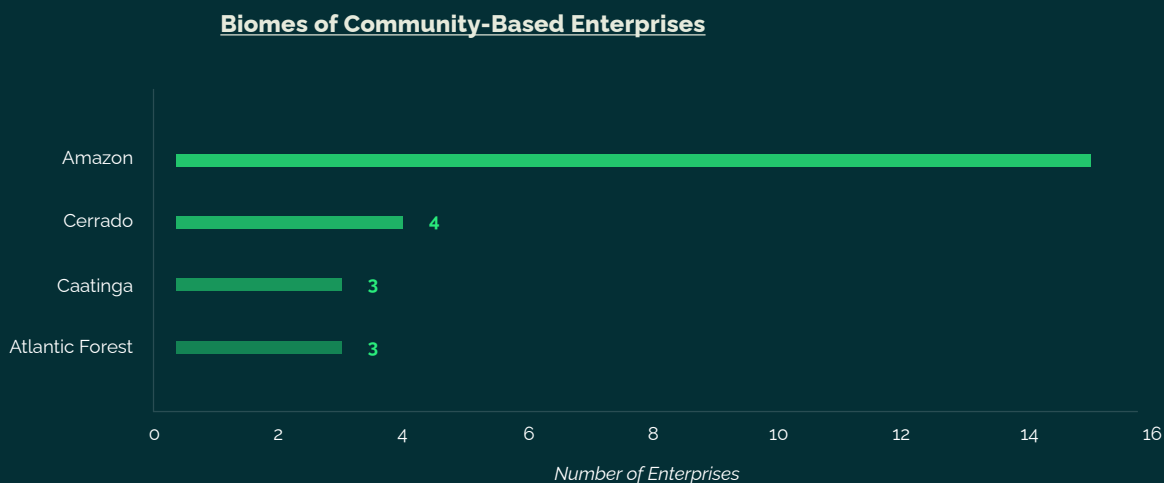


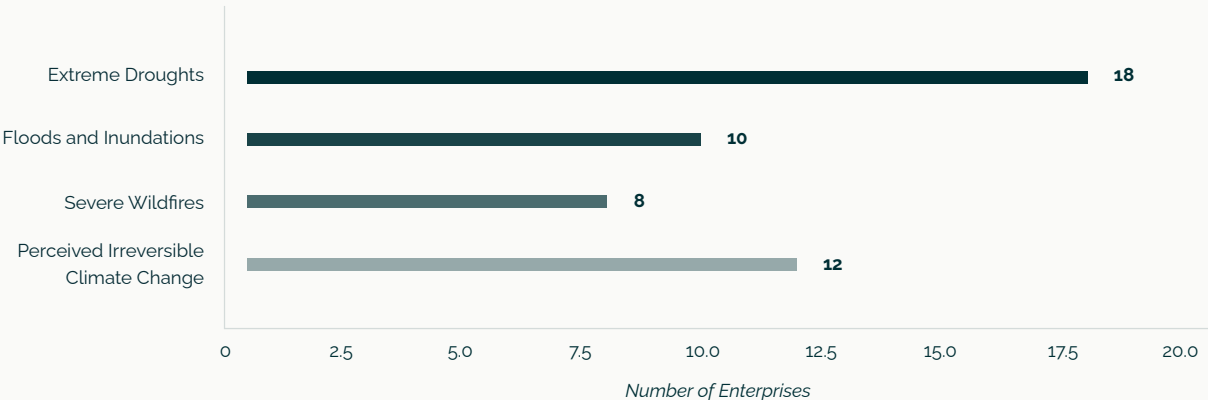
Image credit: Isuru Ranasinha / Unsplash

Climate emergency

Among the 21 community-based enterprises, only four reported not currently experiencing—or having recently experienced—extreme climate events, even though they are all located in the Amazon. Throughout the interviews, participants consistently expressed concern about the climate emergency. Accounts included losses caused by severe droughts and wildfires, as well as difficulties especially affecting agriculture and fishing activities.

Severe droughts were the most common event, affecting 18 out of the 21 interviewed. Additionally, flooding and inundation were mentioned in nearly half of the cases, and large-scale wildfires also emerged as a recurring issue, particularly in forested and rural areas. Among them, 12 community-based enterprises expressed concern about climate changes they perceive as irreversible, including increasing water scarcity, ecological imbalance, and direct impacts on agricultural production and community well-being. **These accounts underscore the urgent need for support in climate adaptation, with targeted strategies to strengthen the resilience of community-based enterprises in the face of intensifying climate events.**

Climate Events Experienced by Community-Based Enterprises

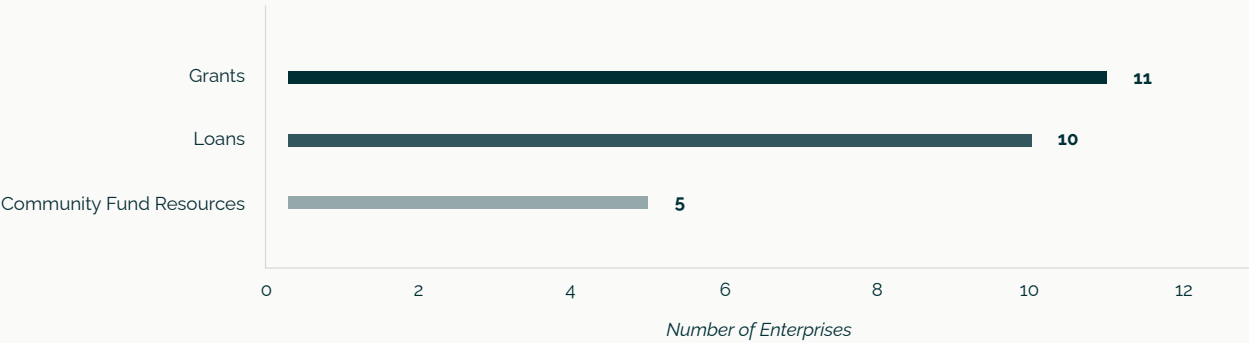


Funding

Regarding the community-based enterprises' experience with funding through donations, loans, or community funds, it was observed that the majority (16 out of the 21 mapped) have accessed some type of financing. Donations were the most common form, reported by 11 initiatives, followed by loans from banks and institutions (10 community-based enterprises).

Five enterprises reported having received resources directly from community funds, however 14 out of 21 community-based enterprises stated that they consider community funds to be the most appropriate mechanism to meet the needs of community-based businesses. This indicates a perceived **greater alignment between community funds and local realities, highlighting their strategic potential to expand the reach and effectiveness of climate finance directed at traditional and Indigenous populations.**

Funding Experience of Community-Based Enterprises

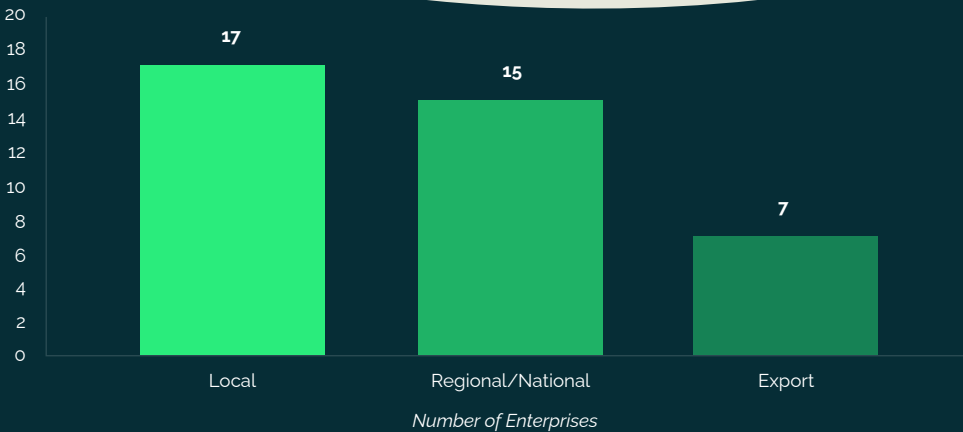


Transparency

Of the 21 community-based enterprises mapped, 15 reported having experience with preparing financial reports and providing accountability to funders, indicating a significant level of institutional maturity. However, this capacity can still be strengthened through technical training and the allocation of specific resources for hiring professionals dedicated to management. In many cases, these functions are informally carried out by community members, either on a voluntary basis or in addition to other productive activities, which can compromise the continuity, quality, and compliance of administrative processes required by funders.

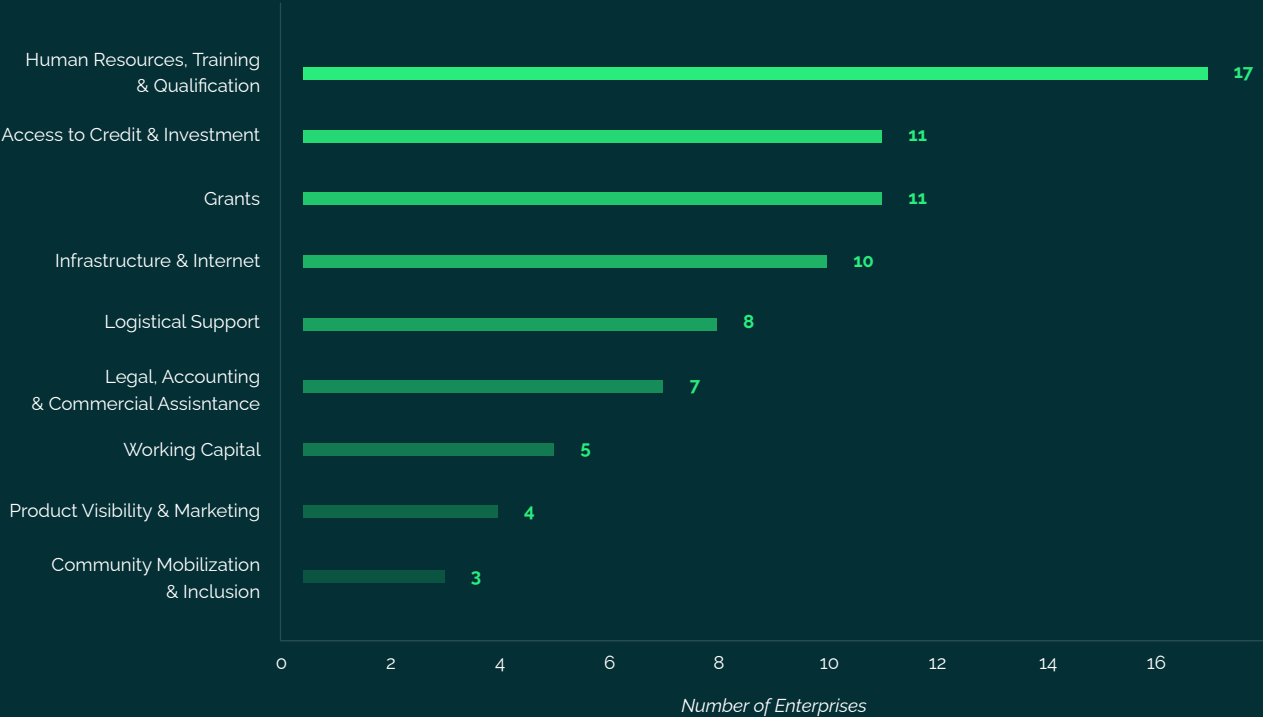
Market reach

Of the 21 community-based enterprises, 17 sell their products at the local level, 15 access regional or national markets, and seven export. On the other hand, "local level" in the Amazon often means sales within their own municipality or neighboring ones, which together can cover areas the size of entire countries. **These figures show that although there are initiatives with potential to scale their operations, the lack of professional infrastructure and technical support continues to hinder their full entry into more demanding markets, which require standardization, consistent delivery, certifications, and robust administrative procedures.** Additionally, many community-based enterprises expressed a desire to become structured enough to no longer rely on middlemen—especially those already involved in export—seeking greater control over their commercial processes and improved financial returns for the communities they represent.



The responses from the community-based enterprises reveal a consistent set of bottlenecks that hinder the consolidation and growth of community-based initiatives. The most frequently mentioned need concerned qualification and training in human resource development—highlighting the importance of continued investment in professional education. **Access to credit and investment under tailored conditions was also a major concern, with calls for financing aligned with the profile and realities of these community-based enterprises. This includes working capital, the purchase of inputs, staff remuneration, production expansion and logistical support to distribute their products.**

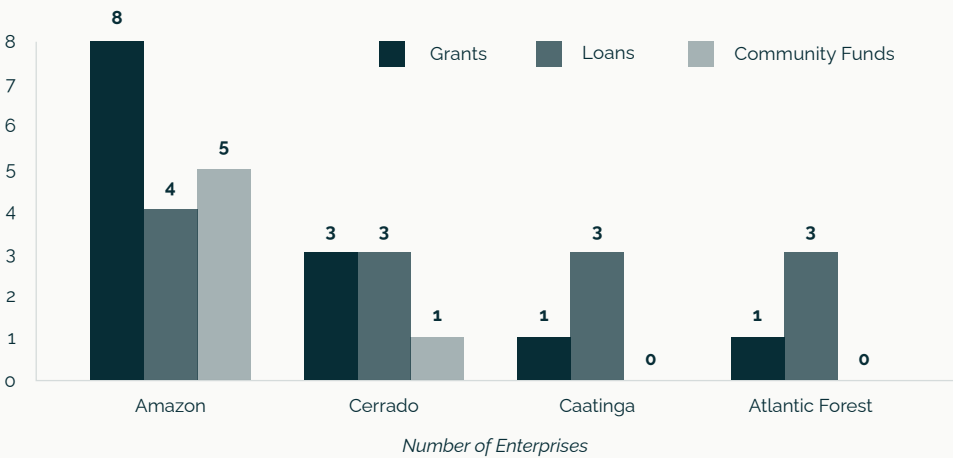
Main Support Needs Identified by Community-Based Enterprises



Credit and investment

Of the 21 community-based enterprises surveyed, only eight reported having accessed loans or financing from banks or organizations—and all considered the experience to be positive. However, the majority have not yet been able to access such resources, mainly due to structural barriers. Among the main challenges cited were high interest rates, collateral requirements that do not align with the realities of the communities, excessive bureaucracy, and the complexity of accountability processes. **Additional difficulties mentioned included inflexible contracts, inappropriate repayment timelines, and the lack of community involvement in the development of financing proposals.** Furthermore, safeguards clauses and specific resources addressing extreme climate events are essential, as delays caused by such occurrences can severely impact agriculture and extractivism, both highly vulnerable to climate change.

Access to Financial Resources by Biome



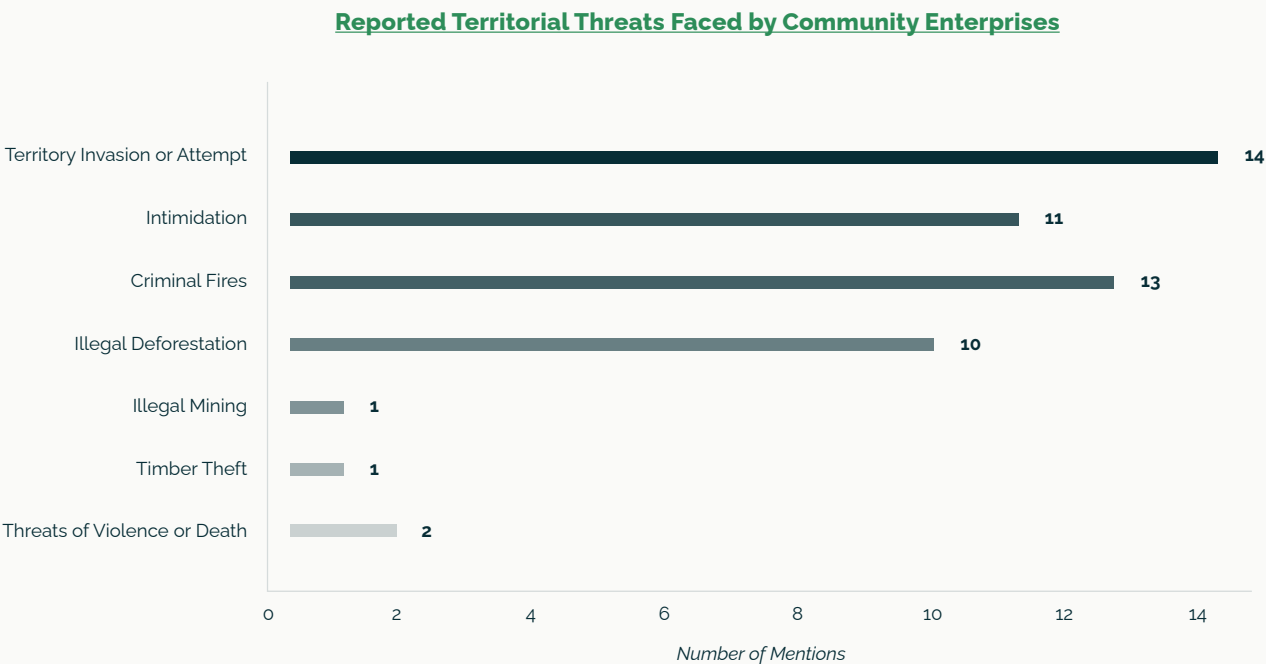
The biome-based analysis based on the information provided by the enterprises in interviews and questionnaires, reveals that access to financing varies significantly depending on the territory. **The Amazon concentrates most of the community-based enterprises that receive grants and resources from community funds, while loans are more evenly distributed across other biomes, such as the Cerrado, Caatinga, and Atlantic Forest.**

This may suggest that although philanthropic support is more prevalent in areas with a strong presence of traditional populations, there is greater integration into the formal credit system in regions with different organizational and institutional contexts.

Community funds play a particularly strategic role in the Amazon as an alternative to the barriers posed by the traditional financial system. Notably, the only enterprise in the Cerrado to have accessed community fund resources is *Casa das Águas*, located in Maranhão, in a transition zone between the Amazon and the Cerrado.

Land tenure threats

Given the importance of understanding the vulnerabilities faced by community-based enterprises, a specific question was asked about territorial threats and conflicts within their areas of operation. The responses reveal a critical scenario: many reported invasions or attempted invasions, intimidation of local leaders, intentional fires, and illegal deforestation. More extreme cases were also mentioned, including timber theft, death threats, and illegal mining—even in traditionally protected areas. These incidents frequently occur in regions near highways or in zones targeted for agribusiness and energy sector expansion, increasing the risk of conflict. In response, several communities have adopted monitoring strategies and collective organizing efforts to defend their territories.



Circular Economy

Most of the community-based enterprises mapped expressed interest in the circular economy, although at different stages of understanding and application. Of the 21 respondents, 7 stated that they already implement circular practices, while 10 are

familiar with the concept but don't know how to apply it. Only 4 community-based enterprises indicated that they are not familiar with the topic. **These data highlight that circular economy presents opportunities for training and technical support initiatives that could transform this interest into concrete strategies for resource utilization, waste reduction, and strengthening the sustainability of community-based businesses.**

2. Community Funds

Developed and managed by traditional and Indigenous populations, community funds offer an effective alternative for financing community-based ventures, which often face barriers within the conventional financial system. **By strengthening collective autonomy and supporting local initiatives, these funds stand out for their reach and flexibility, adapting to different territories, realities, and production chains. With positive impacts such as strengthened governance and sustainable income generation, they become replicable models.** Partnerships with organizations, governments, and funders can expand their reach and contribute to more inclusive and resilient development.

The community funds mapped are mostly non-profit associations, which in some cases may have an informal structure or be part of larger organizations. In total, six funds participated in the mapping and answered the questionnaire, with only one—Fundo Tabôa—not exclusively managed by traditional or Indigenous populations. It is based in the district of Serra Grande, located in the city of Uruçuca in the State of Bahia.

Given below, is a table comparing between some characteristics of the community funds analyzed, such as: 1 - formal registration status of community funds, 2 - land tenure categories covered by community funds, 3 - traceability requirements by community funds.

Characteristics of the community funds analyzed, such as: 1 - formal registration status of community funds, 2 - land tenure categories covered by community funds, 3 - traceability requirements by community funds

Type	Subtype	Babaçu	Podaali	Puxirum	Rio Negro Indigenous	Ruti	Taboa
Formal Registration Status of Community Funds	Registered	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Land Tenure Categories Covered by Community Funds	Collective Settlements	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
	Conservation Units	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
	Private Lands	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
	Traditional/Indigenous Territories	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
Traceability Requirements by Community Funds	Child Labor	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
	Forced Labor	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
	Illegal Deforestation	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓

Source: prepared by the authors based on the questionnaires conducted and information available on the official websites of the 6 community funds that are included in the mapping and answered the questionnaire of enabling organizations, 2025.

Biome

The community funds all operate in the Amazon, with particular emphasis on Fundo Babaçu and Tabôa, which also work in the Caatinga, and Tabôa itself, the only one present in the Atlantic Forest. All of them work with donations.

Land Tenure category

The land tenure categories of operation vary among the funds. Taboa is the only fund that supports community-based enterprises located on private lands, such as family farming properties and agrarian reform settlements for private use. Fundo Puxirum operates exclusively in collectively used settlements (PAF and PAEX) and conservation units. Fundo Babaçu includes these categories, in addition to supporting initiatives in Indigenous, Quilombola, and traditional community territories. Meanwhile, Fundos Ruti, Podaali, and the Indigenous Fund of Rio Negro operate exclusively in traditional and Indigenous territories.

Traceability

The adoption of monitoring and impact evaluation mechanisms, as well as the publication of reports and the requirement for traceability in deforestation, forced labor and child labor, has proven to be essential for the credibility and effectiveness of community funds. This is a concern raised by the majority of those consulted, who emphasized the importance of traceability and monitoring with the use of technology in efficiently fulfilling this function.

Selection of projects

The mapped community funds use various methods to select the projects and enterprises they support, with public calls for proposals being the most common mechanism. Other approaches include unsolicited proposal submissions, direct decisions by fund managers, nominations by strategic partners, and the use of targeted invitation letters. Additionally, some funds highlighted the importance of remaining open to emergency needs, especially in situations of floods, droughts, and wildfires, underscoring the need for flexibility in their selection processes.

Restrictions

Regarding the requirement for formal registration of ventures and projects as a condition for receiving funding, the responses show that there is no uniform standard. While some funds require formal registration and specific licenses, others adopt a more flexible approach, accepting the participation of informal groups, particularly in smaller-scale projects. In some cases, the requirement varies depending on the partner funder, or is replaced by alternative criteria, such as letters signed by community members or the existence of joint bank accounts. Local realities also play a role: in regions where no formal Indigenous organizations exist, such as parts of Roraima, Fundo Ruti adapts its processes to ensure direct support to communities.

Challenges

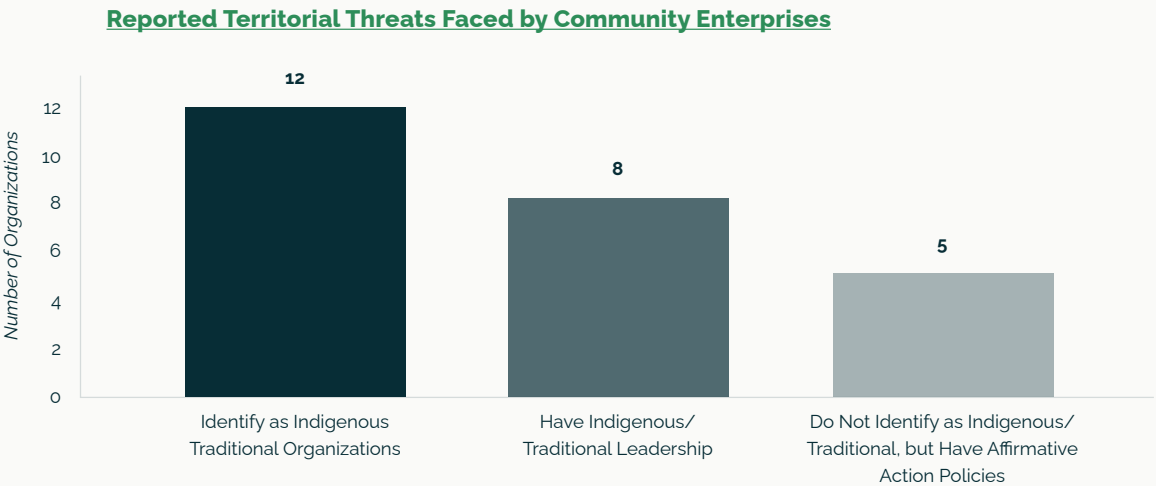
Community funds face a series of challenges that limit their operations and ability to scale. The most recurring is fundraising, mentioned by 100% of the funds interviewed, and attributed to the lack of public incentive policies and insufficient support from financial institutions. Most of the Community Funds interviewed have their focus on securing land tenure. In many cases, the state's inaction in guaranteeing land rights has led to ongoing conflicts between collective use and private or public interests. These

conflicts—particularly in areas where land legalization remains incomplete—can negatively impact investor appetite. They also report logistical, infrastructure, and administrative challenges, particularly in remote areas. Other difficulties include identifying eligible projects for support, rigid requirements from funders who overlook local realities, and building trust between supporters and communities. High operational costs and the need for emergency funds to respond to climate crises are also cited as barriers to their effectiveness.

3. Enabling Organizations

Enabling organizations play a strategic role in strengthening the capacities of community-based enterprises in the bioeconomy sector. They provide technical training services, such as support in the implementation of social technologies — for example, participation in cistern programs aimed at climate adaptation —, assistance in obtaining organic certifications, and facilitation of access to niche markets. These organizations also promote the dissemination of traditional knowledge by valuing ancestral practices and encouraging knowledge exchange among communities, as well as fostering networks of cooperation and learning. Additionally, they act as implementers of public policies, engaging in political advocacy and the defense of territorial rights, thereby contributing to the recognition of traditional ways of life and the construction of sustainable and inclusive development alternatives.

This mapping aimed to identify organizations that self-identify as Indigenous, Indigenous rights-oriented, or rooted in traditional peoples, as well as those with Indigenous or traditional leaders in decision-making positions. Among the 20 organizations interviewed, 12 identified with these groups, and eight reported having Indigenous or traditional representatives in leadership roles. Of these eight, five do not self-identify as Indigenous or traditional organizations but stated that they adopt affirmative action policies to include Indigenous individuals in strategic positions.



Biomes

Sixteen institutions operate in the Amazon, eleven in the Cerrado, ten in the Atlantic Forest, eight in the Caatinga, five in the Pantanal, and two in the Pampa (many institutions operate in more than one biome simultaneously).

Presence of Enabling Organizations per Biome

Enabling Organizations	Amazon	Caatinga	Cerrado	Atlantic Forest	Pampa	Pantanal
Articulação do Semiárido (ASA)		✓	✓			
Associação Caatinga		✓				
Associação Plantas do Nordeste		✓		✓		
Centro de Trabalho Indigenista	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Conselho Nacional dos Seringueiros	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Idesam - Instituto de Conservação e Desenvolvimento Sustentável da Amazônia	✓					
IEPE - Instituto de Pesquisa e Formação Indígena	✓					
IIEB - Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil	✓		✓	✓		✓
Imaflora	✓	✓		✓		
Iniciativa Comunidades e Governança Territorial da Forest Trends	✓			✓		
Instituto Centro de Vica (ICV)	✓		✓			✓
Instituto Floresta Tropical	✓					
Instituto Sociedade, População e Natureza - ISPN	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
ISA Instituto Socioambiental	✓		✓	✓		
ONG Chapada		✓				
OPAN - Operação Amazônia Nativa	✓		✓			
Pacto das Águas	✓					
Rare Brasil	✓					
Rede Cerrado			✓			
Tabôa Fortalecimento Comunitário	✓	✓	✓	✓		
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	✓		✓	✓		
Total	16	8	11	10	2	5

Source: prepared by the authors based on the questionnaires conducted and information available on the official websites of the 21 institutes included in the mapping of enabling organizations, 2025.

Funding

When examining the funding sources of these organizations, a diverse range of financing avenues becomes evident, with a predominance of resources coming from international cooperation and the philanthropic sector. The most frequently mentioned source was development and cooperation agencies, cited by nearly all the organizations, followed closely by philanthropic foundations and organizations. Private sector funding and multilateral agencies—such as institutions within the UN system—also appeared frequently. Other relevant sources include national and international financial institutions, individual donors, and, to a lesser extent, resources derived from tax incentive mechanisms. **These data reveal that the operations of these organizations heavily rely on a hybrid composition of funding sources, with international and philanthropic partnerships playing a central role, while interaction with the private sector and innovative financing mechanisms is on the rise.**

Donations and Activities

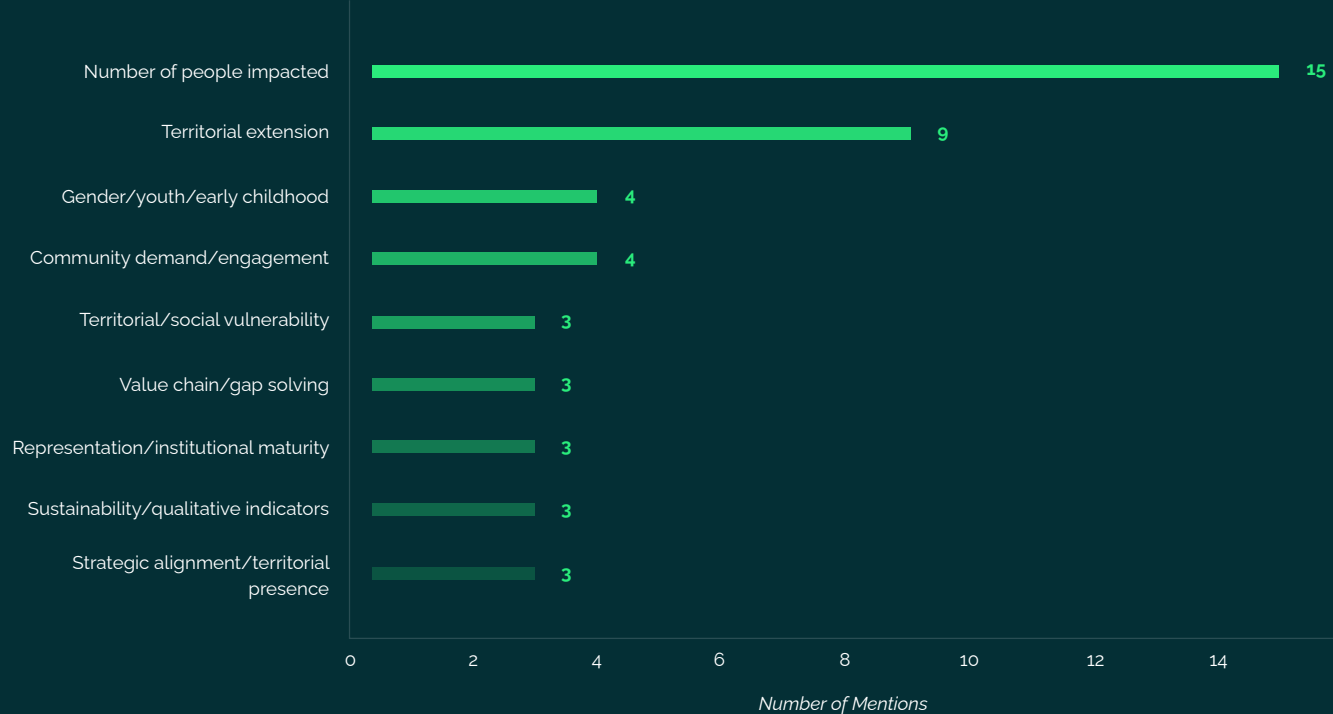
Among the ecosystem enabling organizations interviewed, most reported that they do not directly transfer financial resources to the projects they support. However, around nine organizations said they make donations, and one mentioned using a combination of donations and regranting. It is important to note that since these organizations typically receive funding from third parties—such as foundations, cooperation agencies, and companies—and redistribute it to community projects and enterprises, such donations may, in practice, be considered regranting mechanisms. In other words, although the term "donation" was used in their responses, these organizations often act as intermediaries, channeling resources from external funders to local initiatives while assuming responsibilities for project selection, monitoring, and in some cases, reporting and accountability.

Criteria for project selection

Most of the enabler organizations adopt combined criteria when selecting projects to support, with particular emphasis on the number of people impacted and the territorial reach of the initiatives. These factors are often considered alongside the social and environmental vulnerability of the territories, the productive chains involved, and the presence of clearly identified community demands. Many organizations also assess the collective structure of the enterprises, local social organization, and aspects such as gender and access to resources. **Overall, selected projects are aligned with specific territorial strategies, prioritizing initiatives that reflect local contexts and needs.**

Enabling organizations use a combination of public calls for proposals and institutional decisions—such as board or council deliberations—to select the projects they support. In many cases, this process is complemented by direct consultation with communities and guided by territorial management plans or demands presented by Indigenous peoples and traditional communities. Additional selection methods include invitation letters, funder referrals, and mechanisms tailored to local contexts and partnerships, reflecting a balance between technical criteria and community legitimacy.

Criteria Used by Organizations to Select Projects



Most of the enabling organizations interviewed reported using tools and indicators to monitor the impact of their activities. Out of the 21 organizations, 19 stated that they adopt some form of evaluation instrument—ten of them using a combination of internally developed and third-party indicators, and nine relying exclusively on their own metrics. Only two organizations reported not using any monitoring tools.

Community enterprises demands

The following needs were identified and highlighted by the enabling organizations during the mapping process. These are directly aligned with those previously mentioned by the supported enterprises, reinforcing the coherence between institutional diagnostics and the real-life challenges experienced in the territories. **Among the most frequently cited issues are the need for financial resources (such as grants, credit, and working capital), as well as training and qualification. Gaps in legal, accounting, and management advisory services were also noted, along with a lack of basic infrastructure and machinery for enterprises seeking to expand into agro-industrial community-based enterprises.** Additional demands include logistics and transportation, technological innovation, access to specialized markets, and mechanisms for paying for environmental services—highlighting the diversity and complexity of challenges faced in strengthening both productive chains and the territories where these enterprises operate.

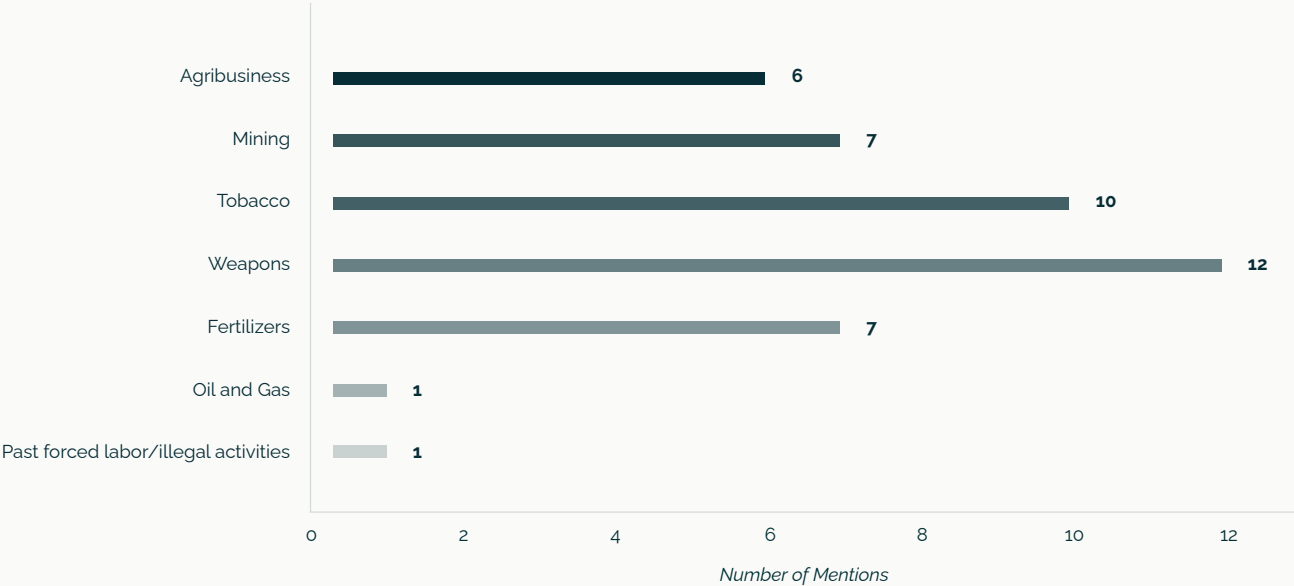
Relation with funders

When asked about the challenges faced in mediating between community enterprises and funders, the ecosystem enabling organizations highlighted a range of obstacles that hinder the effectiveness and fluidity of this process. **One of the most critical and recurring issues is the disconnect between funders' requirements and the realities of the territories. These include implementation timelines that are incompatible with local production cycles, rigid calls for proposals, excessive bureaucracy, and the inability to finance essential items such as human resources, travel, or operational costs.** Many organizations have sought strategies to overcome these barriers, such as facilitating direct access to funders, using accessible communication tools (like videos and community radio), hiring local teams, and strengthening participatory planning processes. These actions aim to make funding more effective, respectful, and better adapted to the realities of traditional and Indigenous territories and populations.

Restrictions

Out of the 21 enabling organizations, 13 reported clear restrictions against accepting funds from certain sectors, including agribusiness, mining, arms, tobacco, and fertilizers. Another 5 stated that they evaluate on a case-by-case basis, guided by institutional principles or political alignment. Only 3 organizations reported having no restrictions. This reveals a predominant trend of caution and ethical alignment in the selection of funders, reflecting a commitment to the values and causes defended in the territories where they operate.

Sectors Most Frequently Cited as Restricted By Enabling Organization



Of the 21 organizations consulted, 18 operate in areas vulnerable to extreme climate events, but only 15 have received specific funding for mitigation and/or adaptation. This highlights a gap between exposure to climate risk and access to dedicated climate finance, underscoring the need for greater allocation of resources to those already working in directly affected territories.

Section 2.2 - Financial Profile

Overview

Out of the 47 organizations interviewed and surveyed for this mapping, five self-identified as funders and investors supporting community-based enterprises led by traditional and Indigenous populations across different Brazilian biomes. These institutions operate with a variety of financial instruments and are included in this section for offering credit policies and investment funds—either standalone or combined with donations.

Although these funding organizations are not managed by traditional populations, they are active players within the climate finance ecosystem and have contributed to this mapping by sharing detailed information about their credit and investment strategies. The selected funders featured in this section are: **(1) Tabôa - Fortalecimento Comunitário**, **(2) Conexsus - Instituto Conexões Sustentáveis**, **(3) Impact Earth**, **(4) Fama Re-Capital**, and **(5) Fundo Casa Socioambiental**. Although not structured as an investment fund and neither a credit institution, Fundo Casa emerged from the Brazilian socio-environmental movement and is a leading national grantmaker supporting grassroots, community-led projects since the early 2000s.

1. Tabôa - Fortalecimento Comunitário

Tabôa operates a Community Development Fund based exclusively on donations, as detailed in Section 3 (entry no. 27), supporting projects in the Atlantic Forest and Caatinga biomes. Since 2020, however, it has expanded its scope by partnering with philanthropic and financial institutions to engage in investment funds and green bonds, all aimed at supporting sustainable production—including the Amazon biome.

In December 2020, in partnership with Instituto Arapyaú, Instituto Humanize, and Grupo Gaia, Tabôa launched the **CRA Sustentável**, raising BRL 1 million to support the cocoa value chain in family farming in southern Bahia. In 2023, Tabôa and Instituto Arapyaú launched **Kawá – FIAGRO**, a BRL 30 million investment fund targeting sustainable agricultural and extractive projects in the Amazon and Atlantic Forest (Pará and Bahia states).

Tabôa also manages a microcredit-style credit policy, offering loans backed by individual or group guarantees. Credit agents follow borrowers throughout the loan process, including renegotiation when needed. Since 2015, Tabôa has disbursed BRL 3.3 million in credit to 257 smallholder farmers, maintaining a low default rate of 2%.

Table I - Tabôa Credit Policy Summary

Annual revenue	Up to BRL 1 million
Credit Limits	Working capital up to BRL 20,000. Fixed investment up to BRL 40,000 Event loans up to BRL 15,000
Grace periods	Ranging from none to 3 months, depending on loan type
Guarantees	1) Co-signer, 2) Solidarity group (3-10 people), 3) Asset collateral
Interest Rates	Minimum covering inflation, maximum of 1% per month
Credit monitor	Via credit agents
Collection procedures	From day 1 to 15, borrowers are contacted for negotiation; after the 15th day, the guarantor or solidarity group is contacted; and from the 30th day onward, the guarantor or group may be reported to credit bureaus such as Serasa/SPC.

Source: prepared by the authors based on the data from Tabôa's 2020 Credit Policy Report https://www.taboa.org.br/images/Taboa_PoliticaDeCredito.pdf

2. Conexsus - Instituto Conexões Sustentáveis

Conexsus manages an **Impact Fund**, part of its Investment Platform, initially capitalized with USD 10 million through hybrid investments (commercial and concessional). The fund is structured as a **Receivables Investment Fund (FIDC)** and aims to facilitate access to PRONAF (National Program for Strengthening Family Farming) for forestry-based enterprises by combining loans, credit guarantees, and local financial assistance.

Table II - Conexsus Impact Fund Products

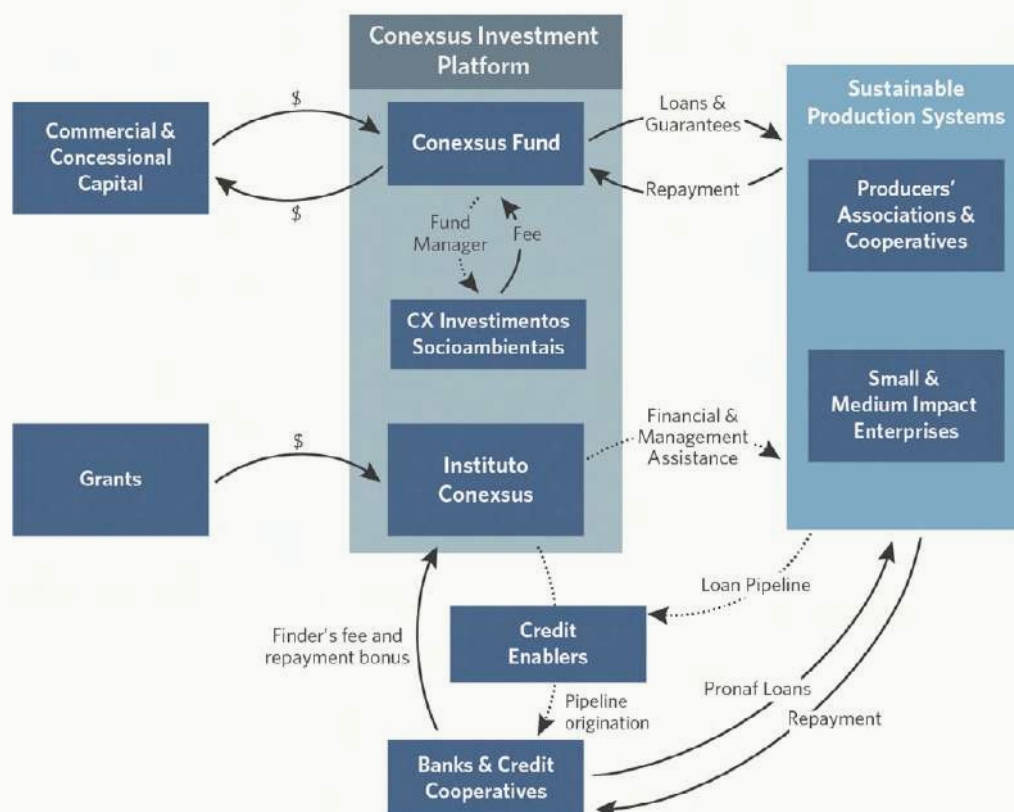
Financial Product	Purpose	Amount	Term	Average Interest Rate	% of Portfolio
Credit Recovery	Short term loans usually to pay taxes or debts to access Pronaf	BRL10,000	1 year (6m. interest)	12.4%	4%
Guarantee 1: Pronaf Working Capital	Up to 20% of total amount of Pronaf	BRL12,000	1 year (6m. interest)	7.1%	5%
Guarantee 2: Pronaf Investment	Same as above	BRL20,000	Up to 5 years (6m. interest)	8.4%	31%
Direct Loan 1: Coops & Associations	Working capital or Investment loans, to create credit and/or in addition to Pronaf	BRL25,000	2 years (principal & interest every 6m.)	7.8%	40%
Direct Loan 2: Small & Medium	Institutions that do not access Pronaf (capital work or Invest.loans)	BRL100,000	2 years (principal & interest every 6m.)	10.1%	20%

Source: prepared by the authors based on data in Conexsus Impact Fund Instrument Analysis do Climate Policy Initiative de 2020. <https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/publication/conexsus-impact-fund/>

In addition to its fund, Conexsus operates two other branches: Instituto Conexões Sustentáveis and CX Investimentos Socioambientais. It also works through credit activators who connect potential clients to banks.



Design of Conexsus operations



Source: Conexsus Impact Fund Instrument Analysis do Climate Policy Initiative de 2020. <https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/publication/conexsus-impact-fund/>

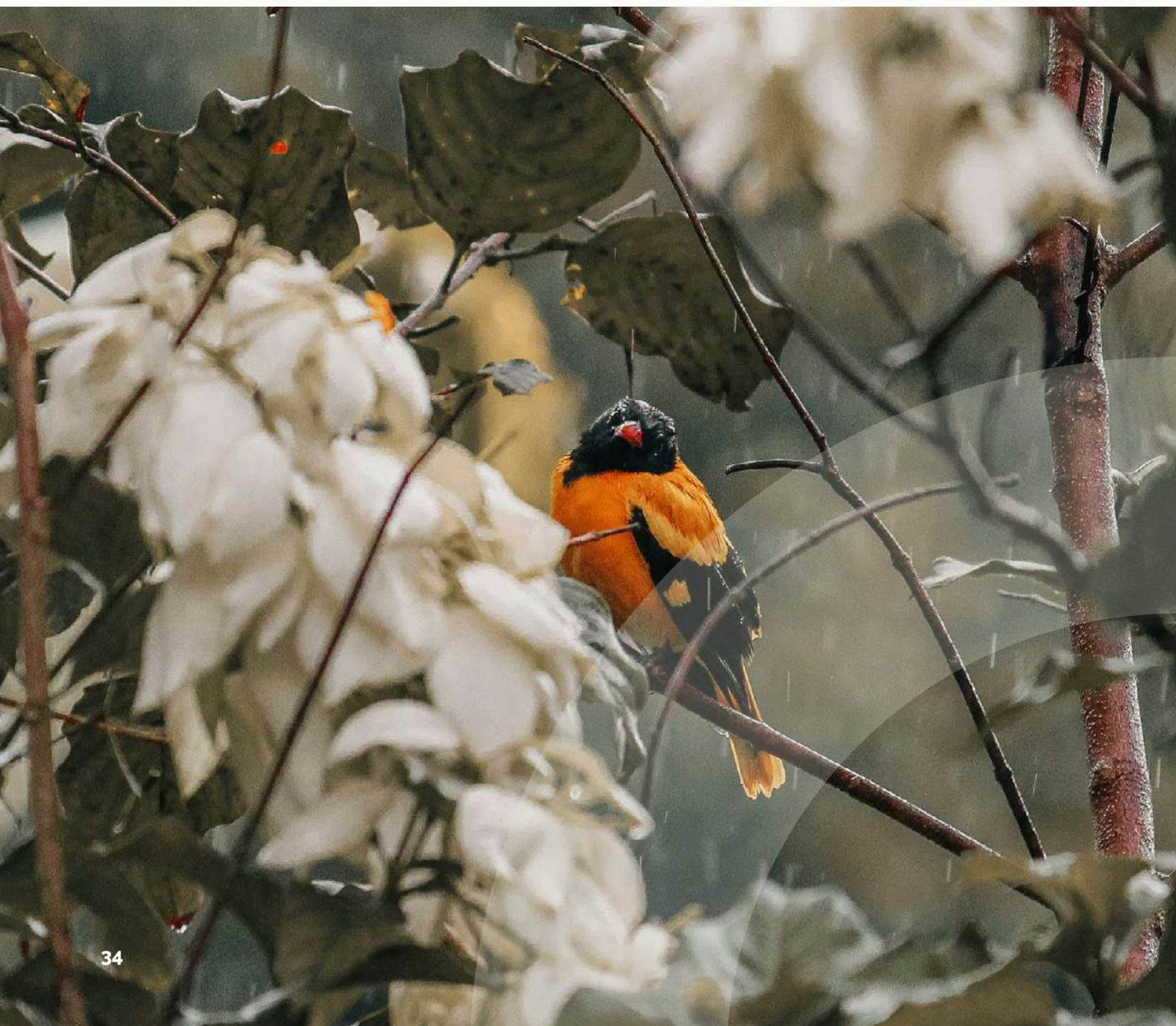
Through the program CrediAmbiental, which was created to foster the access of community enterprises to the PRONAF, ongoing technical and financial qualification is provided through a network of socio-environmental credit activators. This initiative began in 2020, in a partnership with the rural credit division of Banco da Amazônia (Basa).

In 2022, the CrediAmbiental launched the 'Green CRA' initiative, granting access to financial resources for 25 community enterprises committed to forest conservation. In 2023, revolving operations of the Green CRA (Agribusiness Receivables Certificates) were carried out when BRL 5 million were reloaned allowing community enterprises to access more credit.

In 2023, the Seed Credit was launched under the CrediAmbiental program, offering BRL 100,000 in working capital to community cooperatives and producer associations, with a **monthly interest rate of 0.45%**. BRL 2.5 million were unlocked, in 2023, for 291 individual producer credit projects through

PRONAF, bringing the total volume unlocked since 2021 to BRL 5 million (Conexsus, 2023). Out of 1,100 mapped enterprises, and 403 in the Amazon Biome, around 5% accessed PRONAF (Desafio Conexsus, 2025; Climate Policy Initiative, 2020).

Despite significant progress, access continues to be hindered by a lack of formalization, land tenure, and management-related challenges—highlighting the need for stronger alignment and partnerships among financial institutions and support organizations to expand the reach of PRONAF credits to traditional community enterprises.



3. Impact Earth

Impact Earth is a fund manager exclusively focused on impact investments. Its investment funds provide flexible financial solutions combining loans, profit-sharing, mezzanine financing, and equity.

In 2023, it launched the **Amazon Biodiversity Fund (ABF)**, with Vox Capital, with a final close of BRL 250 million. Investors include USAID, BNDES, SEDF, ASN Impact Investors, and L'Oréal Fund for Nature Regeneration. Below, the images show two of the products financed by the ABF.

Image credit: Acervo Café Apuí



Inocas Amazônia
Apuí, Amazonas

Atividade
Sistema Agroflorestal de Macaúba

Pilar
Agricultura Sustentável

Tipo
Estágio Inicial (Venture)

Amazônia Agroflorestal
Apuí, Amazonas

Atividade
Sistema Agroflorestal de café e Conservação

Pilar
Cadeias de Valor do Pequeno Produtor

Tipo
Estágio Inicial (Venture)



Image credit: Patrícia Peceguini Viana / Shutterstock

In 2025, Impact Earth launched the **Tropical Resilience Fund (TREF)**, a multi-biome fund maturing in 2030. Financial mechanisms include: **revenue-based financing**, **convertible debt** and **short-term loans backed by environmental assets** (e.g., carbon credits)

TREF targets a 10% internal rate of return (IRR) and focuses on: resilient economic value chains, landscape resilience and financial enablers

4. Fama Re-Capital

Fama Re-Capital is an asset manager focused on delivering strong financial returns while supporting socially and environmentally responsible businesses. It is certified as a **B Corporation**.

In partnership with Grupo Gaia Organizações de Impacto (also a B Corp), Fama launched the **Fama Gaia Socioeconomia Fund**, a multi-biome fund focused on native vegetation restoration, agroforestry, sustainable resource management, and climate resilience projects in the Amazon, Caatinga, Cerrado, Pampa, and Pantanal.

Fund Characteristics

- **Performance Fee:** 15% above 100% CDI + 2%
- **Target Return:** 100% CDI + 2%
- **Loan Interest Rate:** 100% CDI + 3.5%
- **Payment/Grace Periods:** defined case by case
- **Guarantees:** receivables, inventory pledge, fiduciary assignment, collective guarantees (coops/associations), personal or institutional guarantees

5. Fundo Casa Socioambiental

Fundo Casa supports initiatives focused on native vegetation recovery, forest management, sustainable value chains, and climate adaptation and mitigation. Operating in all Brazilian biomes, it channels over BRL 2 million annually in donations to nonprofit initiatives, including some featured in this mapping (e.g., Fundo Podaáli and ACESA).

While no longer operating internationally, it maintains partnerships and knowledge exchanges with other community funds across Latin America and Africa. Its participatory approach includes listening to local actors and adapting donor priorities accordingly. An example is the 2023 "Education for Buen Vivir" project, developed in partnership with Imaginable Futures, which incorporated Indigenous and quilombola perspectives into its final final scope, benefiting 28 initiatives across 14 states.

Image credit: Sergi Reboredo / Getty Images



03

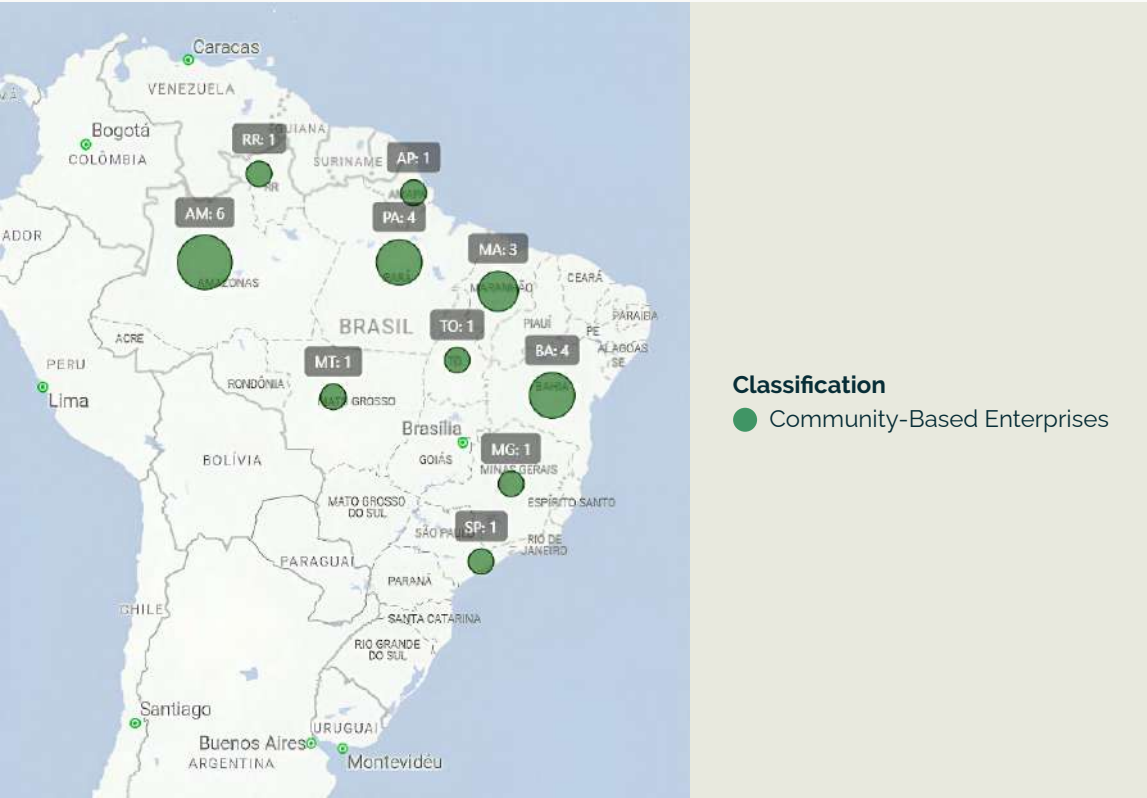
Portfolio of Community-Based Enterprises, Community Funds, and Enabling Organizations

Section 3.1 - Community-Based Enterprises

The 21 enterprises listed below were selected based on contacts with 110 institutions, of which 52 were interviewed. The 21 enterprises were selected based on the following criteria: level of organizational maturity, existence of data and transparency indicators, number of people reached, territorial coverage, experience with donations and loans, vulnerability to climate change and scalability potential.

The image below shows the distribution by Brazilian states of the 21 institutions classified as Community-Based Enterprises in this portfolio (note that a single institution may operate in more than one state).

Image - Distribution by Brazilian states of the 21 institutions classified as Community-Based Enterprises in this portfolio



Source: prepared by the authors based on the interviews conducted and information available on the official websites of the 21 institutions included in the community-based enterprises category, 2025.

Image credit: Consultoria SPinheiro

The enterprises were described in the Portfolio following the information obtained in the interviews and questionnaires completed during the research process. It is important to note that the estimated financial needs were provided directly by themselves—often without the support of feasibility studies or structured financial planning.

Therefore, the figures presented should be understood as preliminary estimates, based on the perceptions and lived experiences of community leaders, rather than as definitive projections. It is also important to highlight the identification of donor institutions, often referred to as 'partners' by the interviewees. While some were able to report the amounts donated or financed, others did not

have this information readily available at the time of the interview. These limitations are mainly due to the lack of prior preparation on the part of the interviewees, as well as time constraints that hindered the collection of more accurate data. In some cases, donor organizations make such information available in their online portfolios; in others, the data must be retrieved through more in-depth research in their annual reports.

Institution Number 1

ASPACS – Association of Agroextractivist Producers of the Sardinha Settlement

1.1 Legal Structure

Non-profit association.

1.2 About

ASPACS is an association of producers established in 1997, whose members are riverine and Indigenous populations living in the Purus River Basin, state of Amazonas. The multiplier effect of ASPACS's activities — a historically significant producers' association in the Amazon — can be observed through the integration of residents from two Extractive Reserves (Médio Purus and Ituxi), the Canutama State Forest, and four (4) Indigenous Lands. ASPACS coordinates the production and commercialization efforts of its 200 associated members, involving a wide range of extractive and agricultural products, including fishing activities carried out by peasant, riverine, and Indigenous populations living in territories within its area of influence.

1.3 Biome

Amazon.

1.4 Areas of Reach

1,533 million hectares of preserved forest across three Conservation Units and Indigenous Territories.

1.5 Number of People Impacted

206 members and approximately 300 collaborators, including human resources and suppliers.

2. Governance

The board of directors is elected by slates, and ordinary and extraordinary general assemblies are held.

3. Network and Connections

It operates as a producers' network that processes and coordinates the commercialization and production of biodiversity resources.

4. Activities and Operations

Its members collect natural resources, selling both raw and processed products through the cooperative's agroindustry. ASPACS works with the commercialization and sale of rubber (latex), andiroba, copaiba — collected by Indigenous communities — as well as seeds from tucumã and murumuru sold to the cosmetic sector. Projects are also underway for cocoa production and pirarucu (Arapaima) fish management, in partnership with the Pirarucu Collective, a project led by ASPROC detailed further in item 2.

5. Business Reach

ASPACS sells its products locally, to other states and municipalities, and to companies and buyer networks such as Natura, Beraca, and the Inatu Network.

6. Funding and Support

It has received investments from FUNBIO, IDESAM, and OPAN; it took a loan from Conexsus, and has support from the Municipality of Lábrea.

7. Financial Need

BRL 1.8 million.

8. Purpose

Funding for the construction of two storage warehouses and pre-processing centers for the seed oils sector.



Institution Number 2

ASPROC – Association of Rural Producers of Carauari

1.1 Legal Structure

Non-profit association.

1.2 About

ASPROC was founded in 1994 in the Médio Juruá region, state of Amazonas. It brings together over 800 riverine members — extractivists of various biodiversity resources — who practice sustainable management. It currently stands out for its work managing pirarucu fishing, as well as for creating and coordinating the “Pirarucu Collective,” which extends to other regions of the Amazon under the collective brand *Gosto da Amazônia*. More information is available at: <https://asproc.org.br>

1.3 Biome

Amazon.

1.4 Area of Reach

918,949.23 hectares.

1.5 Number of People Impacted

800 registered members, more than 1,300 families, and 4,791 individuals benefited.

2. Governance

ASPROC is an association fully managed by riverine peoples and designed to meet their needs. The board of directors is elected by slates, and ordinary and extraordinary general assemblies are held — the former periodically — to present activity reports and financial statements to members. The four photos below illustrate the ASPROC General Assembly held in 2025.



3. Network and Connections

ASPROC is part of the Médio Juruá Forum, which brings together 12 community associations located in the Médio Juruá Territory. The Forum partners with ICMBio, OPAN, the Pé de Pincha Project, and the Pirarucu Collective under the *Gosto da Amazônia* brand.

ASPROC coordinates and participates in the Pirarucu Collective — a network of pirarucu fishers operating in Conservation Units, Indigenous lands, and under community-based fishing agreements. Since 2019, they have worked under the collective brand called “*Gosto da Amazônia*”.

4. Activities and Operations

Currently, the main product is managed pirarucu fish, but members also include açaí gatherers, rubber tappers, and farmers working in communal use areas. ASPROC also coordinates riverine trade of agricultural products cultivated by families living in the Uacari Sustainable Development Reserve (RDS) and the Médio Juruá Extractive Reserve (RESEX).

5. Business Reach

Local sales, other Brazilian states and international markets (for export purposes). Products are sold to supermarket chains such as Pão de Açúcar and Carrefour (currently in negotiation), as well as restaurants in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. ASPROC also sells through institutional markets such as PAA, PNAE, and PREME.

6. Funding and Support

ASPROC has received support and donations from organizations such as NATURA, PETROBRAS, USAID, UNDP, FUNBIO, and SITAWI. It has taken loans from CONEXSUS and Banco Santander.

It has also accessed resources from the Médio Juruá Benefit-Sharing Community Fund.

7. Financial Need

BRL 1.5 million.

8. Purpose

ASPROC intends to use the funds raised to achieve goals such as building an agro-processing facility for açaí and establishing a financial reserve for emergency projects focused on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Institution Number 3

Association of Agroextractivist Women of the Médio Juruá – ASMAMJ

1.1 Legal Structure

Non-profit association.

1.2 About

ASMAMJ is an association of riverine women founded in 2004, and one of the first associations established after the demarcation of the Médio Juruá Extractive Reserve (RESEX) in 2000, in the state of Amazonas. It is a women's network with 246 members focused on productive activities in the seed oils, soap making, and butters sector, with an emphasis on cosmetics. Their products carry the collective brand *Flor do Mulateiro*. More information about the initiative is available at: <https://flordemulateiro.com.br/>

1.3 Biome

Amazon.

1.4 Area of Reach

253,206 hectares.

1.5 Number of People Impacted

246 women directly involved in production, and over 1,000 indirectly impacted within conservation units located in the Médio Juruá Territory.

2. Governance

ASMAMJ has a well-established governance structure, with its board composed entirely of riverine women. Leadership is elected through slates, and both ordinary and extraordinary general assemblies are held to decide on commercial initiatives and address urgent matters. Below is an image of a general assembly held by ASMAMJ.



3. Network and Connections

The association is part of the Médio Juruá Forum, which brings together 12 producer associations from communities located in the Médio Juruá Territory. The Forum partners with ICMBio, OPAN, the Pé de Pincha Project, and the pirarucu collective under the “*Gosto da Amazônia* brand”.

4. Activities and Operations

ASMAMJ produces and sells natural resources based on sustainable management practices, processing them for sale to the biocosmetics, soap-making, and bio-jewelry sectors—using plant extracts and organic materials.

5. Business Reach

ASMAMJ sells its products in other states and municipalities, through companies, biodiversity product fairs, and online via its website.

6. Funding and Support

The association has received donations and support from the Chico Mendes Memorial, support from the Floresta+Amazonia Project, the Green Climate Fund, The UNDP, and the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment (MMA).

7. Financial Need

BRL 1 million.

8. Purpose

ASMAMJ intends to use the acquired resources to support community-led research on nature-based forestry products and to acquire machinery and equipment for the oils sector.

Institution Number 4

Association of Oil Producers Quatro Irmãos – ASPRODAQUI

1.1 Legal Structure

Non-profit association.

1.2 About

Founded in 2019, ASPRODAQUI is a community-based agro-extractive organization composed mainly of women from the São Domingos community, located in the Tapajós National Forest (Flona dos Tapajós), State of Pará. The Flona is a major tourist attraction, with 165 km of beaches that welcome between 5,000 and 7,000 tourists annually from various regions. The association engages in the sustainable management of seed oils and derivatives and collaborates with university research centers to develop circular bioeconomy initiatives. Their products carry the brand Amélias da Amazônia: <https://www.instagram.com/ameliasdaamazonia/reels/>. More information about the Bioeconomy research they are engaged, it is available in this short video:



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OhLFGGfVaYw>

1.3 Biome

Amazon.

1.4 Area of Reach

527,000 hectares.

1.5 Number of People Impacted

Between 150 and 200 community residents. Notably, the initiative also impacts around 50 researchers and students annually from GEBIAMA – the Amazon Bioeconomy Extension Group at the Federal University of Western Pará (UFOPA).

2. Governance

The board of directors is elected through slates, and regular general assemblies (ordinary and extraordinary) are held.

3. Activities and Operations

The association focuses on the extraction of oilseeds, nature-based handicrafts, and community-based tourism. They produce straw textiles, also seed oils and their derivatives—an area in which they develop new products based on circular bioeconomy initiatives with support from GEBIAMA – UFOPA (Circular Bioeconomy Project).

They are part of the “Smart Forests” project, which brings together university students, forest communities, and sponsors to carry out bioeconomy-related initiatives. More details: [Smart Forests project](#).

4. Market Reach

They sell to nearby communities and other states and municipalities. Their clients include local and riverside stores, community markets, tourists, local and regional fairs, and compounding pharmacies.

5. Funding and Support

They have maintained partnerships since 2019 with the Federal University of Western Pará (UFOPA) through the Circular Bioeconomy Project, and receive financial support from The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the Amazon Fund.

6. Estimated Financial Need

Around BRL 800,000.

7. Purpose

To secure funding for research in circular bioeconomy and to strengthen human resources, enhancing the enterprise's overall management capacity.

Institution Number 5

Cooperative of Agrarian Reform Settlers and Quilombolas of the Movement – CETA – Chocolates Dois Riachões

1.1 Legal Structure

Non-profit and economically oriented organization – Cooperative.

1.2 About

Founded in 2007, CETA is headquartered in the municipality of Ibirapitanga, in the state of Bahia. It brings together 400 family farmers and quilombola members from the agrarian reform settlement of Dois Riachões. *Chocolates Dois Riachões* is a CETA initiative dedicated to the production of cacao and chocolate. The cooperative has historical relevance since, prior to the creation of the settlement, its residents were subjected to modern slavery by former cacao plantation owners. Today, the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices has earned the Dois Riachões settlement recognition by *Slow Food Brasil* and organic certification.

1.3 Biome

Atlantic Forest.

1.4 Area of Reach

The Cooperative operates across 15 municipalities in Southern Bahia.

1.5 Number of People Impacted

400 families directly benefit through income generation, and more than 2,000 people are indirectly impacted, including suppliers and buyers within its area of reach.

2. Governance

Leadership positions are filled through elections with affirmative action criteria, such as mandatory representation of youth and women. Elections are held every two years, and according to the statute, 50% of leadership roles must be held by women. Currently, the board is composed entirely of women.

3. Networks and Connections

CETA – Chocolates Dois Riachões is part of the “Agroecological Network of the Forest Peoples” (*Rede Agroecológica Povos da Mata*), further detailed in entry no. 11.

4. Activities and Operations

CETA produces and supplies local markets with fruits and agricultural products, including cacao used in chocolate production. All cacao is cultivated through the agroforestry system known as *cabruca*. *Cabruca* is a traditional agroforestry system for cocoa cultivation, in which cacao trees are grown under the shade of native Atlantic Forest vegetation. In addition, some members engage in *meliponiculture* (keeping stingless bees).

5. Market Reach

The cooperative sells to other states and municipalities. The chocolate produced by Dois Riachões is sold to major companies in Brazil, such as *Dengo*, *Amma Chocolate*, and *Maré Chocolate*, primarily in the Southeast and South regions. CETA also supplies organic food to government programs like the *National School Feeding Program (PNAE)* and the *Food Acquisition Program (PAA)*.

6. Funding and Support

They have received donations and funding from companies and from the *Arapyaú Institute*, and were winners of the *Bahia Productiva* Project grant (World Bank). They are currently working in partnership with a university in Spain to develop a business plan for exports in 2025. They also accessed credit lines via Tabôa, further explained in Section 2.2.

7. Estimated Financial Need

Between BRL 500,000 and BRL 1 million.

8. Purpose

The funds raised will help to establish a chocolate production training facility (*school-based chocolate factory*) and a national agroecology school in the region, with the aim of engaging young people in agricultural work through agroforestry systems.



Institution Number 6

COOMFLONA – Mixed Cooperative of the Tapajós National Forest

1.1 Organizational Model

Non-profit and economically oriented organization – Cooperative.

1.2 About

Founded in 2005 and located in the Tapajós National Forest (*Flona dos Tapajós*), COOMFLONA has prioritized sustainable family- and community-based forest management. The cooperative is part of ProManejo, a government-supported program that promotes forest management as a viable source of income while ensuring the preservation of the forest's ecosystem services.

COOMFLONA's management plan covers 1,500 hectares and has a harvesting capacity of 35,000 cubic meters of managed roundwood, to be extracted over a 30-year period. All production is FSC-certified, and a portion is exported. Among its members are also producers of agroforestry fruits, which are processed in its own agro-industrial facility.

1.3 Biome

Amazon.

1.4 Area of Reach

Traditional communities in the municipalities of Belterra, Aveiros, and Rurópolis, in the state of Pará.

1.5 Number of People Impacted

23 community associations and 6 Indigenous villages are part of the cooperative, directly impacting approximately 2,000 people.

2. Governance

The board of directors is elected through general assemblies. Extraordinary assemblies are periodically held for strategic decision-making.

3. Networks and Connections

COOMFLONA is a member of the Observatory for Community and Family Forest Management, headquartered in Brasília, the capital of Brazil.

4. Activities and Operations

- Trade of timber sourced from the forest management plan;
- Custom furniture production for designers from southern and southeastern Brazil;
- Fruit processing and pulp production;
- Production of bio-jewelry.

5. Business Reach

Products are sold locally, in other states and internationally, including exports of managed wood to Europe.

6. Funding and Support

COOMFLONA has received donations from The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and was awarded funding through the Amazon Fund.

7. Estimated Financial Need

They have indicated a need of BRL3 million.

8. Purpose

To purchase machinery and equipment to reduce costs associated with equipment rentals.



Institution Number 7

TURIARTE – Cooperative for Tourism and Handicrafts in the Forest

1.1 Organizational Model

Non-profit and economically oriented organization – Cooperative.

1.2 About

TURIARTE was founded in 2015 in the Tapajós–Arapuins Extractive Reserve (RESEX) in Santarém. With a focus on tourism and handicrafts, most of its members are women from local communities within the Tapajós–Arapuins Extractive Reserve and the Agroextractivist Settlement Project (PAE) of Lago Grande, both located in the municipality of Santarém.

More information is available at: <https://www.turiarte.com.br/sobre.php>

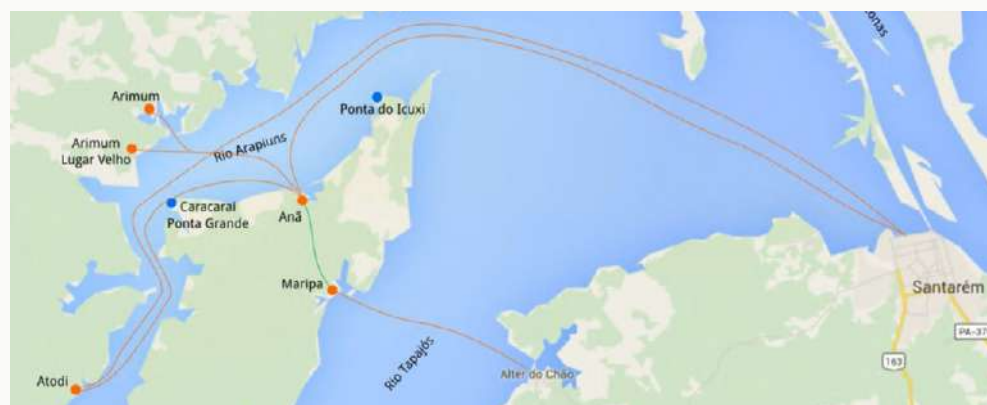
1.3 Biome

Amazon.

1.4 Area of Reach

An area of 926,000 hectares. TURIARTE represents 12 communities located within the RESEX and the Agroextractivism Settlement Project (PAE), all within the city of Santarém, in western Pará. See image below for the area of operation in relation to the city of Santarém – Pará:

Image – Areas of operation – Turiarte - Pará State



Source: Turiarte, 2025

1.5 Number of People Impacted

Directly benefits 200 people, reaching approximately 400 individuals.

2. Governance

The board is elected through voting during the general assembly, and extraordinary assemblies are held periodically. Notably, affirmative action measures are in place to ensure the participation of youth and women in leadership positions.

3. Networks and Connections

TURIARTE can be described as a local arrangement of communities dedicated to tourism and artisanal production, making creative and sophisticated use of natural resources. TURIARTE is part of the “Rede Artesol,” a network that promotes the safeguarding of culturally traditional crafts in Brazil.

4. Activities and Operations

- Handicrafts: the dyeing of pieces is entirely done using raw materials found in nature, in accordance with the natural cycle of the plants—nothing is extracted before its appropriate stage.
- Tourism: community-based tourism, with eight (8) communities directly involved in sustainable initiatives, including forest trails, canoeing, guesthouses, and immersive cultural experiences.

5. Scope of Operations

TURIARTE operates at local, regional, and international levels, selling to businesses, stores, and individual customers. It participates in art fairs across South America. In March 2025, it took part in “Expoartesanias,” one of the largest artisan fairs in Latin America.

APEX Brazil – the Brazilian Trade and Investment Promotion Agency – highlighted TURIARTE's international sales to countries such as the United States. More information is available at: <https://apexbrasil.com.br/br/pt/conteudo/noticias/-lugar-de-mulher-e-no-mundo-inteiro---ressalta-a-diretora-de-ne.html>



6. Funding and Support

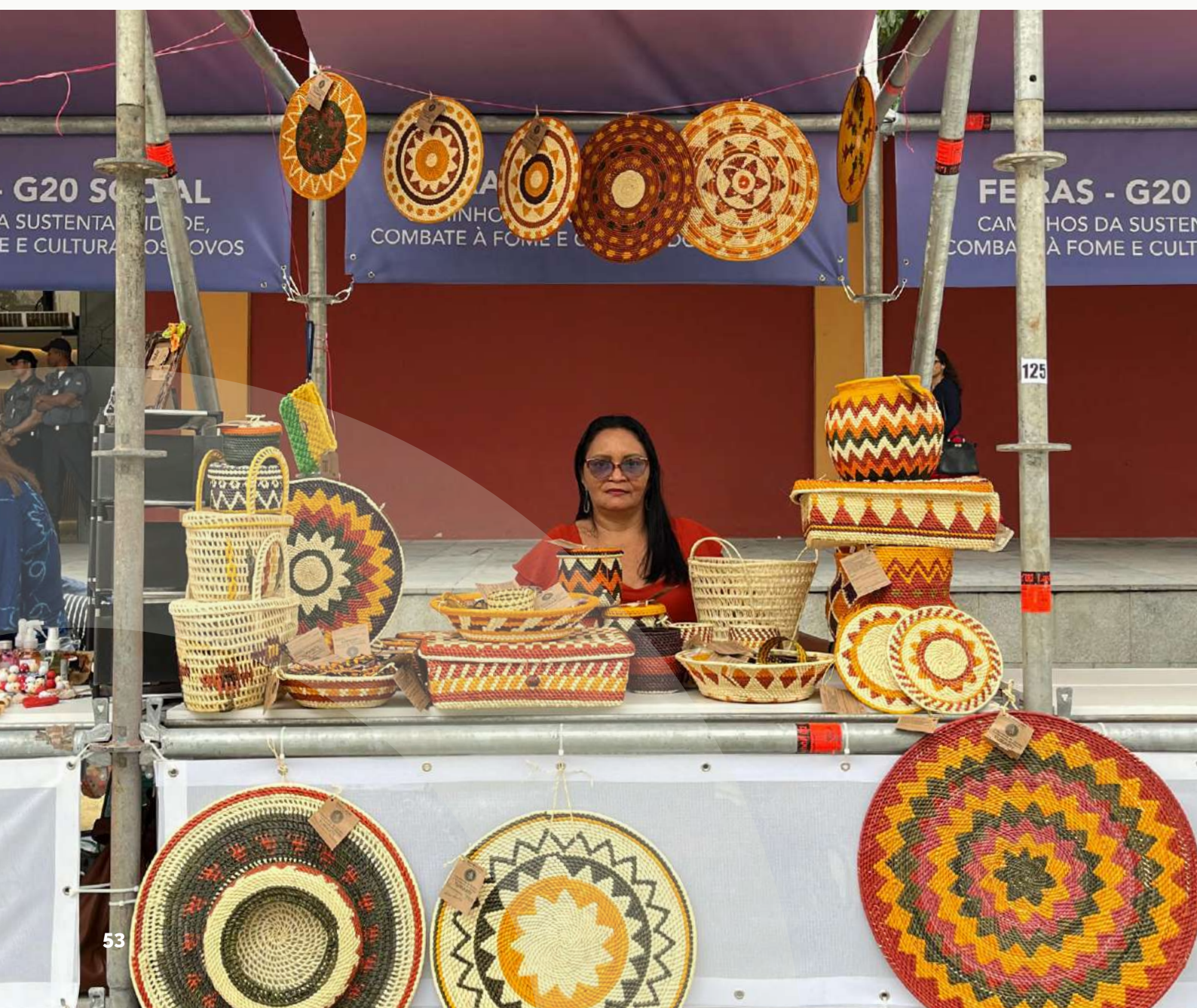
TURIARTE has received donations from the NGO The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and support from the company Natura and Conexsus.

7. Estimated Financial Need

Between BRL100,000.00 and BRL500,000.00.

8. Purpose

Improve working capital.



Institution Number 8

COPABASE – Regional Cooperative of Family Farming and Extractivism Ltd.

1.1 Legal Structure

Non-profit association with economic purposes.

1.2 About

Founded in 2008, COPABASE brings together 50 traditional communities, including *sertanejos*, *quilombolas*, and agrarian reform settlers. It is headquartered in the municipality of Arinos, in the state of Minas Gerais. The cooperative supports farmers and extractivists in the Brazilian Cerrado across various socio-biodiversity value chains, with a particular focus on the sustainable management of *baru* nuts—a typical nut of the Cerrado, highly valued in gourmet cuisine, with numerous potential applications in the food sector. The excellence of its production processes has earned recognition from the Slow Food movement and Organic Certification. More information can be found at: <https://www.copabase.org/>

1.3 Biome

Cerrado.

1.4 Area of Reach

Ten (10) municipalities in the northwest region of Minas Gerais, including the Urucuia River basin, covering approximately 1 million hectares surrounding the Sertão Veredas Park. The images below illustrate the areas where COPABASE operates.

Image – Areas where COPABASE operates - State of Minas Gerais, Brazil



Source: COPABASE, 2025

1.5 Number of People Impacted

Directly benefits 2,500 individuals across 50 associated communities. Of these, 200 women are dedicated exclusively to handicrafts.

2. Governance

The board of directors is elected through general assemblies. Extraordinary assemblies are held periodically.

3. Networks and Connections

COPABASE supports and participates in productive networks, such as the "Rede UAI Urucuia Grande Sertão," composed of 26 enterprises—mainly family farmers, with significant participation by women. More information about COPABASE's programs and projects with this network can be found at: <https://www.copabase.org/programas-e-projetos>

4. Activities and Operations

- Food and fruit production based on agroecological methods;
- Agro-industrial processing (e.g., flour, fruit pulp, raw sugar);
- Production, harvesting, and commercialization of baru nuts, turmeric, and annatto;
- Honey and pollen production.

5. Business Reach

- Local communities and neighbouring municipalities;
- Sales to other states and municipalities in Brazil;
- Export of baru nuts and handicrafts to clients in Dubai, Canada, the United States, and France;
- Institutional markets: National School Feeding Program (PNAE) and Food Acquisition Program (PAA);

6. Funding and Support

Has received funding and donations through projects from BNDES, FUNBIO, Banco do Brasil, SEBRAE, and Central do Cerrado (listed as No. 36). There is an ongoing partnership with EMBRAPA on a carbon credit generation project in the Caatinga biome.

Has obtained loans via PRONAF with the support of Conexsus.

7. Estimated Financial Need

BRL1 million.

8. Purpose

Working capital to enable advance payments to members for their production.



Institution Number 9

State Coordination of Associations of Quilombola Communities of Pará – MALUNGU

1.1 Organizational Model

Non-profit association.

1.2 About

Founded in 2004, MALUNGU coordinates 360 associations across 500 quilombola communities in the state of Pará. Its focus is on land titling for quilombola territories, and support for the production and marketing of low-impact extractive and agricultural products from associated communities. Centered on ensuring the viability of Afro-descendant territories in the Brazilian Amazon—especially in Pará—MALUNGU focuses its efforts on income generation while protecting biodiversity and forests in the regions where it operates.

1.3 Biome

Amazon.

1.4 Area of Reach

Five micro-regions in the state of Pará, covering approximately 25 municipalities.

1.5 Number of People Impacted

600 quilombola communities, directly benefiting an estimated 30,000 people. According to IBGE data, there are 135,000 self-identified quilombolas in the state, meaning MALUNGU's work reaches around 20% of the total Afro-descendant quilombola population in Pará.

2. Governance

The board is elected through candidate slates in general assembly held every four years. MALUNGU has five regional representatives—one for each of the five micro-regions in Pará—each representing 10 to 15 municipalities.

3. Networks and Connections

MALUNGU is a member of CONAQUI (National Coordination of Quilombola Communities), which is part of the International Coalition of Afro-descendant Territories. During a Coalition meeting held in Brasília in April 2025, as part of the preparations for COP 30, CONAQUI members gather to define a common platform of demands. MALUNGU embraced the following key points, among others:

- Inclusion of Afro-descendants in the UNFCCC;
- Impacts of the carbon market on local communities;
- Challenges for climate finance to reach grassroots levels;
- Importance of supporting Afro-descendant territories in the Amazon.

4. Activities and Operations

- Extraction of Brazil nuts and copaiba oil;
- Production of Brazil nut chocolates;
- Family farming.

5. Business Reach

Products sold in nearby communities, to other Brazilian states, and approximately 10 community associations are engaged in exports.

6. Funding and Support

MALUNGU has received support from The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and its member associations access funding from community funds.

7. Estimated Financial Need

BRL1.5 million.

8. Purpose

- Working capital to cover personnel costs across the regions where they provide marketing services;
- Investment in member projects for sustainable açai production;
- Investment in member projects for small animal husbandry to enhance food security.



Institution Number 10

Pousada do Garrido

1.1 Organizational Model

For-profit company, classified as a microenterprise.

1.2 About

Pousada do Garrido was established in 2011 and is responsible for generating around 70% of the income in the Tumbira Community, municipality of Iranduba. The community is within the Rio Negro Sustainable Development Reserve, adjacent to the Anavilhanas National Park and part of the Rio Negro Mosaic of Protected Areas. Formerly a logging area, it has become a prominent hub for Community-Based Tourism, attracting national and international tourists, high school students, university groups, researchers, and celebrities from Brazil and abroad.

For more information, visit: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yqteB86sEww> and https://www.facebook.com/PousadaJoseGarrido/photos/?_rdr

1.3 Biome

Amazon.

1.4 Area of Reach

102,978.28 hectares (1,029.28 km²), within the Rio Negro Sustainable Development Reserve.

1.5 Number of People Impacted

A total of 36 families from the Tumbira Community—amounting to 168 individuals—have directly benefited from it. Additionally, 40 families from four other communities within the Reserve are part of the local tourism circuit, generating income for approximately 350 people and contributing to the preservation of the Rio Negro Sustainable Development Reserve.

The images below illustrate the protected areas of the Rio Negro Mosaic and the location of Pousada do Garrido in the Tumbira Community.

Image: Mosaic – Rio Negro - location of Pousada do Garrido in the Tumbira Community into the Rio Negro Sustainable Development Reserve.



Source: Documentary "Community-Based Tourism in the Amazon," SPinheiro Consultoria, 2023.

2. Partner Institutions

Pousada do Garrido collaborates with the Amazonas Sustainable Foundation (FAS), IPÊ Institute, Amazonas State University, and the Federal University of Amazonas.

3. Activities and Services Provided

- Lodging;
- Boat tours through the Rio Negro Conservation Units Mosaic;
- Forest hiking trails;
- Handicrafts made from wood and seeds;
- Cultural festivals;
- Local production and sales of manioc flour, starch, fruits, and fish.

4. Funding and Support

Received support and funding during its construction from Coca-Cola, Samsung, Siemens, and Banco Bradesco, through facilitation by the Amazonas Sustainable Foundation (FAS).

5. Estimated Financial Need

Between BRL300.000 and BRL500.000.

6. Purpose

- Improve the variety of services offered at the lodge;
- Provide tourists with more immersive forest experiences and raise awareness about the importance of forest conservation;
- Secure additional resources to address climate emergencies such as frequent droughts and floods in the region.



Institution Number 11

Povos da Mata Agroecology Network

1.1 Legal Structure

Non-profit association.

1.2 About

The Povos da Mata Network is an association founded in 2015, headquartered in the state of Bahia. It coordinates, processes, and markets the products of its members in different regions and Brazilian Biomes. Its goal is to generate income through increased production by promoting agroecological systems and ensuring quality through organic certification — *Brasil Orgânico*. For more information, visit: <https://povosdamata.org.br/>

1.3 Biomes

Cerrado, Atlantic Forest and Caatinga

1.4 Area of Operation

Its operations are primarily concentrated in regions of the state of Bahia, with smaller areas in the states of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo. In Bahia, it is organized into six operational hubs: 1 - Monte Pascoal Hub; 2 - Serra Grande Hub; 3 - Pratigi Hub; 4 - Raízes do Sertão Hub; 5 - Mongoió Hub; 6 - Recôncavo Hub. The network's reach is illustrated in the figure below:

Image – Operational Area of the Povos da Mata Agroecology Network



Source: Povos da Mata Agroecology Network, 2025

1.5 Number of People Impacted

1,173 farmers have been certified by the Povos da Mata Network, and over 10,000 receive support from the network.

2. Governance

Its board of directors is elected through assemblies held every two years.

3. Activities and Services

The network offers marketing services and participatory organic certification through its OPAC (Participatory Conformity Assessment Body), which is accredited by Brazil's Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food Supply (MAPA).

The key products include:

- Arabica coffee, cacao, cupuaçu, clove, and guaraná leaves;
- Fruits (mango, grape, melon, watermelon);
- Cookies, flours, and dried fruits.

4. Enterprise Reach

The network operates locally in nearby municipalities and communities, as well as regionally, with sales extending to other states in Brazil.

5. Funding and Support

Supported by the Tabôa Community Development Fund (listed as No. 27), the Arapyaú Institute, Muká – Ecological Platform, and IFAD – International Fund for Agricultural Development.

6. Estimated Financial Need

BRL 2 million.

7. Purpose

- Certify 3,000 farmers by the year 2030;
- Hire staff and strengthen governance by creating an executive board;
- Build distribution centers for agricultural products.

Institution Number 12

Family Farming Cooperative of Canudos, Uauá, and Curaçá – COOPERCUC

1.1 Legal Structure

Non-profit and economically oriented association.

1.2 About

COOPERCUC is a cooperative founded in 2004 in the state of Bahia by a group of 44 people, half of whom were women seeking better ways to organize, produce, and market their families' agricultural output. Today, the cooperative prioritizes preserving the ecosystem services of the region through the protection of the *umbuzeiro*, a native tree of the Caatinga biome known for storing water in its roots — up to 1,000 liters. Its fruit, the *umbu*, is edible and sold both fresh and processed into gourmet products such as jams, preserves, juices, and alcoholic beverages. COOPERCUC's products are Fair Trade certified and are part of the Slow Food movement. Additionally, the cooperative has become a hub for rural education and technical assistance for local farmers.

For more information, visit: <https://coopercuc.com.br/>

Below are images of some of its most popular products:

Image - Organic passion fruit jam, umbu beer and Organic umbu jam



Source: Coopercuc, 2025

1.3 Biome

Caatinga

1.4 Area of Operation

COOPERCUC operates in three municipalities — Uauá, Canudos, and Curaçá — covering a total of 12,487 square kilometers in the semi-arid region of Bahia. It has a central processing facility in Uauá and 18 local processing units located in rural communities within Canudos and Curaçá.

Image – COOPERCUC's Area of Operation



Source: COOPERCUC, 2025

1.5 Number of People Impacted

The cooperative has 180 members, 65% of whom are women. Around 450 families are involved in its operations, many of whom belong to traditional communities legally recognized as "*fundo de pasto*" (communal pasture lands).

2. Governance

COOPERCUC holds elections and makes decisions through general assemblies. It has affirmative action policies to promote the participation of women and youth in leadership roles.

3. Networks and Partnerships

COOPERCUC is part of the following networks: National Agroecology Articulation (ANA), Brazilian Semi-Arid Network (ASA), Slow Food Brazil, and other initiatives supporting cooperativism.

4. Activities and Products

- Jams and preserves;
- Various juices from exotic fruits of the caatinga Biome;
- Fruit pulps;
- *Maracujá da Caatinga* (passion fruit), with seeds sold to the cosmetics company L'Occitane;
- Alcoholic beverages (such as umbu-based beer and *cachaça*).

5. Business Reach

COOPERCUC operates locally, selling to neighboring municipalities and communities, as well as nationally and internationally. It exports to France, Germany, and the United Kingdom.

It also supplies institutional markets through the Food Acquisition Program (PAA).

6. Funding and Support

They had the support of the National Confederation of Industry (CNI), The National Confederation of Agriculture (CNA), and donations from Caritas USA for building a processing unit, a donation from Slow Food Brazil to build 13 fruit processing units in local communities and concessional financing from Banco do Brasil and Banco do Nordeste.

7. Estimated Financial Need

BRL 650,000.

8. Purpose

To invest in the promotion and expansion of exports.

Institution Number 13

Orgânicos do Quintal

1.1 Corporate Structure

For-profit enterprise – Family-based Production Unit.

1.2 About

Orgânicos do Quintal is located in the city of Barro Alto, Bahia, and has been operating for 30 years. Its name refers to the families of farmers who grow food in their backyard gardens, often no larger than 100 square meters. Orgânicos do Quintal produces and shares agroecological techniques among local family farmers, enabling them to grow a combination of crops in the same space. The group operates an agro-industrial facility to process the production of local farmers. They are part of the *Rede Povos da Mata* (detailed in item 11 of this mapping) and hold organic certification for both products and processes.

Image - “Orgânicos do Quintal” products and team



Source: Orgânicos do Quintal, 2025

1.3 Biome

Caatinga

1.4 Area of Operation

Quintais Orgânicos supports production units in 16 of the 20 municipalities that make up the Irecê microregion in the state of Bahia.

1.5 Number of People Impacted

Six families are directly involved, and 152 family farming households are indirectly impacted.

2. Governance

It is a for-profit family business registered under the CAF – Family Farmer Registry.

3. Network and Connections

Orgânicos do Quintal is a member of the *Rede Povos da Mata* and the *Núcleo Raízes do Sertão Association*.

4. Scope and Activities

Sales of fresh and processed organic agroforestry products with organic certification, including:

- Vinegars;
- Tomato Extract;
- Beers and Wines;
- Jams;
- Beans and Flours.

5. Commercial Reach

Local sales in nearby communities and primarily at open-air markets, such as FEBAPS – *Bahian Fair of Family and Solidarity Agriculture*. Some products are also sold in the cities of Ilhéus, Itabuna, and Salvador through an organic product delivery website.

6. Funding and Capacity Building

Orgânicos do Quintal has received loans from PRONAF, CRESOL, Banco do Nordeste, and the *Tabôa Community Development Fund* (listed as no. 27 in this mapping).

7. Estimated Financial Need

Total of BRL 450,000.

8. Purpose

To expand the processing capacity of their agro-industrial facility.

Institution Number 14

Jiahui People's Association

1.1 Corporate Structure

Non-profit Association.

1.2 About

The Jiahui Indigenous Land is located in Humaitá, a municipality in the southern part of the state of Amazonas, approximately 100 km from the municipal center. The territory covers around 48,000 hectares and borders the Tenharim and Pirahã Indigenous Lands, as well as the Humaitá National Forest. The Jiahui people were expelled from their territory in the 1970s, but starting in the 1990s, they began to return and reoccupy their ancestral lands pressured by livestock farming. The Jiahui belongs to the Kagwahiva ethnic group, with most community members speaking Portuguese. Today, they live in three villages. The image below shows the location of the Jiahui Indigenous Land.

Image – Jiahui People's Association's Area of Operation



Source: Associação do Povo Indígena Jiahui (APIJ), 2025

1.3 Biome

Amazon.

1.4 Area of Reach

Their activities take place in the southern region of the state of Amazonas, particularly in areas along the Purus and Madeira rivers. They manage approximately 48,000 hectares, providing environmental services to protect the forest, which is under threat from economic interests related to livestock farming and illegal logging.

1.5 Number of People Impacted

Directly impacting 125 Jiahui Indigenous people.

2. Governance

Participatory governance model, with leadership roles defined through assemblies and voting.

3. Scope and Activities

Their main activity is the collection and sale of Brazil nuts. They also harvest açai, grow vegetable gardens, fish, and produce manioc flour.

4. Commercial Reach

They sell their products in nearby communities, states and municipalities.

5. Funding and Capacity Building

They received support from OPAN (detailed in item 33) for projects worth around BRL10,000, and from IDESAM through its Forest Management Program. They have also received contributions from Community Funds totalling around BRL 50,000.

6. Estimated Financial Need

BRL1 million.

7. Purpose

- To establish an agro-industrial facility for fruit processing;
- To provide continuous training in education, financial management, accounting, and commercial skills.

Institution Number 15

Cametá Resistance Agricultural Cooperative

1.1 Corporate Structure

Non-profit association with economic purposes.

1.2 About

The Cametá Resistance Agricultural Cooperative, founded in 1995, is located in the state of Pará, in the Baixo Tocantins region—an area where many production cooperatives are concentrated. Members of the CAMETÁ collect oilseeds, which are sold both raw and processed, primarily for the cosmetics and medicinal sectors. In addition, the cooperative promotes initiatives to coordinate and market the agricultural production of its members and operates its own agro-industrial facility.

<https://www.apacc.org/arquivos/portfolios/PORTFOLIO-CART.pdf>

1.3 Biome

Amazon.

1.4 Area of Reach

Municipality of Cametá, with suppliers in other municipalities within the Baixo Tocantins region. The total area of operation covers approximately 34,600 square kilometers.

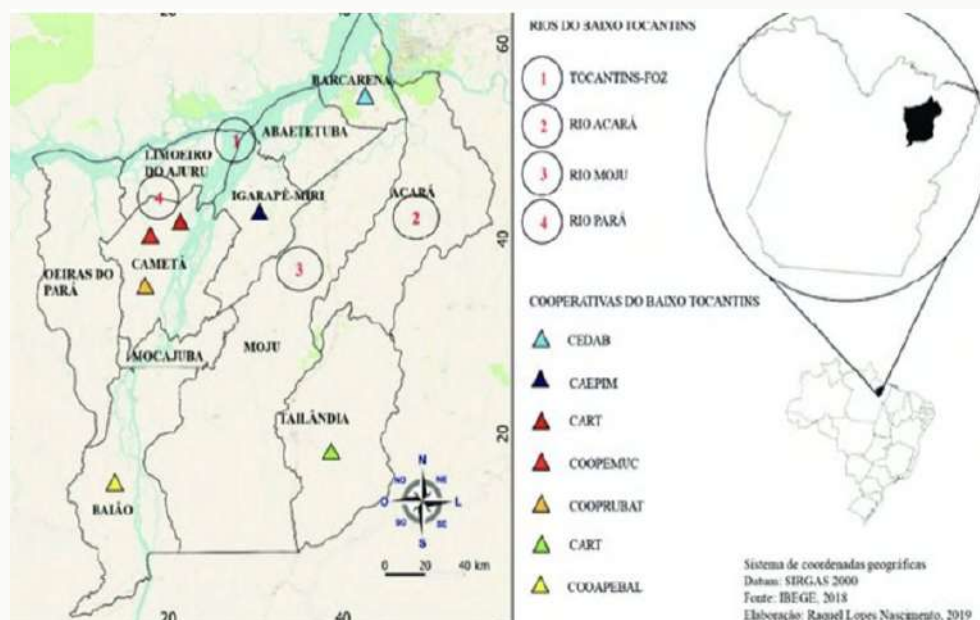
1.5 Number of People Impacted

114 direct members and 190 indirect members, totaling 304. When considering the families of the members, the direct impact reaches approximately 1,500 people.

Below is an image of the concentration of cooperatives in the Baixo Tocantins region of Pará.



Image – Location Map of the Tocantins Integration Region



Source: cooperativismo e o desenvolvimento socioeconômico da agricultura familiar no baixo tocantins, 2020

2. Governance

Participatory governance with roles defined through elections and general assemblies.

3. Scope and Activities

Sells organic agroforestry products both fresh and processed, including oilseeds, fruit pulps, manioc flour, and tapioca flour. Some of their products include:

- Andiroba oil (artisanal);
- Copaíba oil (artisanal);
- Bee honey;
- Various flours;
- Beans;
- Fruit pulps;
- Raw oilseeds (murumuru, andiroba, cupuaçu, ucuuba).

4. Commercial Reach

Products are sold in nearby communities and neighbouring municipalities. Processed goods are supplied to the Municipality of Cametá, while raw oilseeds are sold mostly to the company Natura.

5. Funding and Support

- They have received donations through project funding—such as the Amazon Fund and Misereor (*ally for a just world*);
- They obtained a loan through an Agribusiness Receivables Certificate (CRA) operation carried out with Vert Securitization and Natura;
- They also accessed community funds ranging from BRL 50,000 to BRL 200,000.

6. Estimated Financial Need

BRL 300,000.

7. Purpose

To expand the processing capacity of members' agricultural production.



Institution Number 16

Olawatawa Medicinal Plants Center

1.1 Corporate Structure

Non-profit association.

1.2 About

Founded in 2015, the Olawatawa Medicinal Plants Center is dedicated to Indigenous health and the use of medicinal plants. It is in the Paiter Suruí village in the state of Rondônia, the homeland of the young Indigenous leader Txai Suruí, known for her prominent participation at COP26. As envisioned by its creators, the center fosters an "ecological revolution" by combining ancestral and contemporary knowledge. It currently cultivates and manages 56 species of medicinal plants used for healing and care in Indigenous villages. For more details, see the Olawatawa Medicinal Plants Center's YouTube channel: <https://www.youtube.com/@olawatawah>

1.3 Biome

Amazon.

1.4 Area of Reach

Sete de Setembro Indigenous Land, located on the border between the states of Roraima and Mato Grosso. The territory spans 248,000 hectares.

1.5 Number of People Impacted

10 families and 40 people are directly involved with the Olawatawa Center, with an additional 1,490 people benefiting—representing the total population of the territory's villages.

2. Governance

Participatory governance, with leadership roles defined among village leaders.

3. Network and Connections

They identify as a network of Indigenous communities focused on preserving health practices based on medicinal plants. They are also part of the LIRA – *Integrated Legacy of the Amazon Region Network*.

4. Scope and Activities

- They host tourists and researchers interested in medicinal plants and sell extracts made from 56 different medicinal species identified so far.

- Currently, the center cultivates and manages 56 species of medicinal plants used for care and healing within Indigenous communities.
- In addition, there are forest restoration projects in the region involving the planting of açai, Brazil nut, cashew, and mahogany trees.

5. Reach of the Medicinal Plants Center

Their products are sold to nearby communities as well as to other states and municipalities.

6. Funding

- LIRA Network: donation.
- Institute for Ecological Research (IPE): donation of BRL150,000 for the construction of the Olawatawa Center in the territory.
- Community funds: between BRL 200,000 and BRL 500,000.

7. Estimated Financial Need

BRL 2 million.

8. Purpose

To secure funding for the development of commercial and accounting capabilities, and to support the expansion of the research center and the construction of an Indigenous hospital within the territory.



Institution Number 17

UASEI Association of the Indigenous Peoples of Oiapoque

1.1 Corporate Structure

Non-profit association.

1.2 About

The Oiapoque region is located in the far north of Brazil, in the state of Amapá, on the border with French Guiana. The area is home to the Palikur, Galibi Marwono, Galibi Kalinã, and Galipuna ethnic groups, who inhabit the three Indigenous lands of Uaçá, Juminá, and Galibi. Açaí harvesting and consumption are integral parts of Indigenous culture, and *Uasei* is the word for açaí in the local Indigenous language. The association operates an agro-industrial facility where it processes açaí into frozen pulp or lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

1.3 Biome

Amazon.

1.4 Area of Reach

518,454 hectares across the Indigenous territories of Uaçá, Juminá, and Galibi.

1.5 Number of People Impacted

Eighteen villages are involved in harvesting and processing açaí. 8,158 residents of the Oiapoque region.

2. Governance

Leadership roles are decided through assemblies and elections, with affirmative criteria to ensure the inclusion of youth and women on the board.

3. Network and Connections

Members of the *Diálogos Pro-Açaí Network* and the *Amapá Chamber of Socio-biodiversity Products (CAMAP)*.

4. Scope and Activities

Harvesting and processing of açaí for sale as frozen pulp and lyophilized powder with over 10,000 liters processed annually.

5. Commercial Reach

They sell their products locally (including in their own store in the city of Oiapoque) and to other states and municipalities.

- The supply chain has been certified by the Ministry of Agriculture for export.

Image – Empório Uasei store in the city of Oiapoque.



Source: Empório UASEI, 2025

6. Funding and Support

Support from the NGO IEPÉ (listed in No. 35), The Nature Conservancy, and Rainforest Foundation Norway. They have accessed community fund resources ranging from BRL 50.000 to BRL 200.000.

7. Estimated Financial Need

BRL 1 million.

8. Purpose

- To expand the agro-industrial facility's processing capacity to handle the full annual harvest and initiate export operations.
- Currently, they process only 30% of the harvest; the remaining 70% goes to intermediaries. Their goal is to reach 100% processing capacity.

Institution Number 18

Community Association for Health Education and Agriculture (ACESA)

1.1 Corporate Structure

Non-profit association.

1.2 About

The Community Association for Health Education and Agriculture – ACESA is a non-governmental organization founded in 1986 in the Médio Mearim region of Maranhão, in the MATOPIBA area—a zone of significant environmental vulnerability. ACESA operates under the brand *Girau do Mearim*, which is recognized by consumers as a supplier of healthy food produced by farmers who respect nature and use resources consciously. The brand currently markets organic fruits and vegetables, organic cachaça, fruit pulp, and handicrafts. ACESA's work is organized into three main programs: Program I – Agroecological Production and Solidarity-based Commercialization, Program II – Strengthening of Family Farming Stakeholders, Program III – Institutional Development and Management.

1.3 Biomes

Amazon and Cerrado (transition zone).

1.4 Area of Reach

11 municipalities in the state of Maranhão and 4 quilombola communities, covering 1,968,796 km² (3.6% of Maranhão's total area).

1.5 Number of People Impacted

11,499 farmers directly impacted.

2. Governance

Participatory governance through assemblies and elections for leadership positions.

3. Network and Connections

Identifies as a network or productive arrangement and is part of the network: *"Elas em Rede: Strengthening Women's Groups and Agroecology in the Babaçu Territories."*

4. Activities

ACESA sells products from non-timber forest management chains, as well as handicrafts and agricultural products from agroforestry systems. It also produces organic cachaça, fruits, vegetables, and processed fruit pulp in agro-industrial units located in three

family-run production facilities in Maranhão:

- **Polpas Preservada** – Poção de Pedras;
- **Polpas Novo Horizonte** – Centro dos Cocos Community, São Luís Gonzaga;
- **Agropolpa** – Santa Luzia Community, Green Lake (Lago Verde).

5. Commercial Reach

Part of a local productive arrangement, they sell to nearby communities and neighboring municipalities, contributing to food security in a region where family farming units are under pressure from economic interests linked to MATOPIBA.

6. Funding and Support

- **Aina Foundation**: agroecology incentive project;
- **Misereor and Die SternSinger**: agroecology and climate change adaptation project;
- **Amazon Fund and Babaçu Fund**: *“Elas em Rede: Strengthening Women's Groups and Agroecology in the Babaçu Territories”*;
- **Casa Socio-Environmental Fund**: *“Women in Network Weaving Fibers and Building Climate Justice”*;
- **ISPN – Institute for Society, Population and Nature**.

7. Estimated Financial Need

Between BRL 200,000 and BRL 500,000.

8. Purpose

Strengthen logistics and transportation to support commercial activities.



Institution Number 19

Collective of Quilombola Agroforestry Agents – AQQ

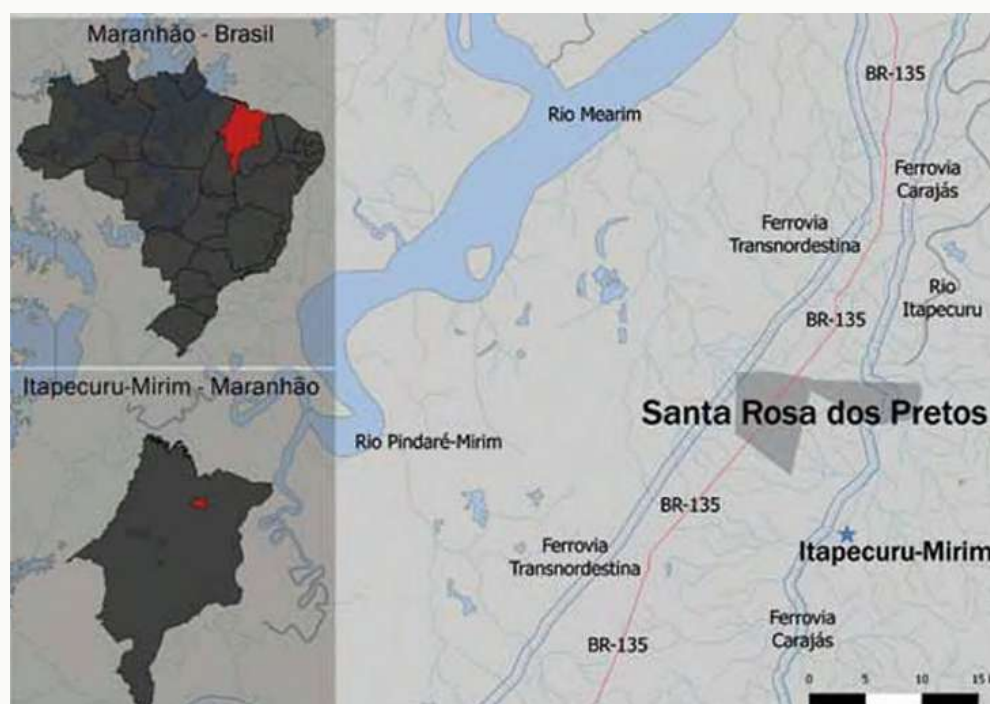
1.1 Corporate Structure

Non-profit Association.

1.2 About

The *Collective of Young Quilombola Agroforestry Agents* (AAQ) of the Santa Rosa dos Pretos Quilombola Territory, located in the municipality of Itapecuru-Mirim (MA), is composed of Afro-descendant youth—both girls and boys. The area lies within the MATOPIBA region, which is critically threatened by agribusiness expansion. The collective was formed in 2017 with the aim of restoring the waterway (*igarapé*) in the territory, called *Simaúma*. The AAQ focuses its efforts on implementing agroforestry-based agriculture, water preservation, food sovereignty, education, and political advocacy to ensure territorial rights.

Image – Territory: Santa Rosa dos Pretos Quilombola Territory and area of operation of the Collective of Young Quilombola Agroforestry Agents.



Source: Coletivo Agentes Agroflorestais Quilombolas, 2025

1.3 Biome

Amazon.

1.4 Area of Reach

The quilombola territory is in the "Carajás Corridor," covering 7,496.9184 hectares. The so called "Carajás corridor" is an area which was significantly affected by intensive mining activities during the 1980s.

1.5 Number of People Impacted

4,200 people living within the Santa Rosa dos Pretos Quilombola Territory.

2. Governance

Participatory governance with strong involvement of women and young leaders, whose ancestors were victims of slavery in its most brutal forms in the region.

3. Activities

- Technical assistance for family farming through agroforestry systems;
- Vegetable production;
- Beans and flour production;
- Babaçu nut extraction;
- Community-based tourism – Ethnotourism focused on African culture.

4. Commercial Reach

Local trade with nearby communities, including riverside and community-based markets.

5. Funding and Support

Supported by and partnered with the research group GEDMMA – Development, Modernity and Environment from UFMA – Federal University of Maranhão.

7. Estimated Financial Need

Around BRL 150,000.

8. Purpose

- Training in management and finance to access loans and investments under favorable conditions, to expand agroforestry production and invest in ethnotourism centered on African cultural heritage.
- Strengthening capacities through technical training and support to enable participation in the PNAE (National School Feeding Program).

Institution Number 20

Casa das Águas Association

1.1 Corporate Structure

Non-profit association.

1.2 About

The Casa das Águas Association encompasses communities within the Tauá-Mirim Extractive Reserve (RESEX), a conservation unit currently undergoing demarcation. Member communities are primarily engaged in fishing and coastal/marine extractivism, and their activities are heavily impacted by grain-exporting ports and chemical waste from agribusiness and mining operations. Community leaders describe the region as a social and environmental "sacrifice zone." The urgent legalization of the RESEX is seen by these leaders as a critical step for the conservation of mangroves, springs, and *babaçu* palm groves, which serve as refuges for various species of fauna and flora in the Amazon biome.

1.3 Biomes

Amazon and Cerrado (transition zone).

1.4 Area of Reach

The Tauá-Mirim RESEX is in the southwest of the capital São Luís do Maranhão, covering 16,663.55 hectares. The region includes traditional communities such as Taim, Rio dos Cachorros, Porto Grande, Limoeiro, Porto das Arraias, Parnauaçu, Portinho, Jacamim, Amapá, Ilha Pequena, Embaubal, and Tauá-Mirim, in addition to 19 surrounding communities.

1.5 Number of People Impacted

Approximately 20,000 people living in the RESEX communities and surrounding areas.

2. Governance

Participatory governance through assemblies and elections.

3. Network and Connections

They identify as a network or productive arrangement and claim to be part of broader production and community networks of producers and environmental services providers.

4. Activities

- Sustainable harvesting and commercialization of non-timber forest and family farming products;
- Coastal and marine extractivism;

- Fish and seafood;
- Native fruits;
- Community-based tourism (ethnotourism and handicrafts).

5. Commercial Reach

They sell to nearby communities and supply other states and municipalities, including local restaurants, specially with fish.

6. Funding and Support

In 2023, the Casa das Águas Association received support from the Fundo Brasil de Direitos Humanos, and used the money to establish the Association and construct its headquarters.

They have accessed community funds ranging from BRL 200.000 to BRL 500.000.

7. Estimated Financial Need

BRL 250,000.

8. Purpose

- Expansion of the Casa das Águas building to provide training in new fishing techniques and youth fisher qualification;
- Strengthening the community organizing capacity of the Casa das Águas Association.



Institution Number 21

COOPERASSO

1.1 Legal Structure

An economic, non-profit organization.

1.2 About

COOPERASSO is a cooperative with headquarters in the Guapiruvu neighborhood, in the municipality of Sete Barras (São Paulo), within the Vale do Ribeira region. Founded in 1990, it is part of a productive arrangement that enables economic activities and strengthens the livelihoods of farming families.

It encompasses three associations engaged in advocating for public policies, land tenure security, and family farming. Farmers adopt agroforestry practices inspired by Ernst Götsch's syntropic agriculture, implementing agrosilvopastoral systems that integrate trees, crops, and biodiversity—contributing to food security, ecological regeneration, and climate resilience. The cooperative maintains a shared logistics and post-harvest infrastructure.

1.3 Biome

Atlantic Forest.

1.4 Area of Reach

The community spans 8,000 hectares, with agricultural activities occupying 800 to 1,000 hectares. Small family farmers cultivate between 250 and 300 hectares, while the remaining area consists of protected native vegetation.

1.5 Number of People Impacted

120 cooperative families, 30 actively involved in governance, totalling approximately 500 individuals.

2. Governance

Participatory governance, with elections and the convening of extraordinary assemblies.

3. Network and Connections

The cooperative identifies as part of a broader network and is a member of several regional and national initiatives:

- **COOPERCENTRAL Vale do Ribeira:** a regional solidarity economy network co-founded by COOPERASSO, comprising around 1,500 families, 13 civil society institutions, 3 cooperatives, and 10 associations.

- **Rede Solidária Sete Barras:** a local initiative coordinated by COOPERASSO, promoting solidarity-based organization and cooperation.
- **Rede Juçara Viva:** an interstate network focused on the value chain of the juçara palm across the Atlantic Forest.
- **Rede Juçara Paulista:** focused on payments for environmental services and seed commercialization for São Paulo's reforestation programs.
- **Rede Lagamar Agroflorestal:** a regional network promoting agroforestry systems.
- **Rede Paulista de Agroecologia:** a state-level articulation of organizations engaged in agroecological transition.
- **Participatory Guarantee System (PGS):** a MAPA-recognized certification system where producers conduct cross-audits for agroecological products.
- **Vó Rosa Social Control Organization:** a local network ensuring compliance of agroecological products sold through institutional markets.

4. Activities

Commercialization of seasonal agroforestry products, both fresh and processed, with banana and peach palm (pupunha) as the main crops.

5. Market Reach

- Local and interstate markets and Federal institutional programs: **Food Acquisition Program (PAA) and National School Feeding Program (PNAE).**

6. Funding and Support

Besides the support of the NGO Forest Trends, COOPERASSO has also received support through partnerships between universities such as Fundação Getúlio Vargas & Cardiff University: GBP 35,000

From UFSCAR and UNICAMP they have got technical and scientific support to promote native stingless beekeeping to mitigate low pollination rates and with donations from *Casa Socioambiental Fund* they were able to organize biweekly agroforestry markets.

7. Estimated Financial Need

BRL 400,000.

8. Purpose

- **Expansion of the community center,** used for meetings and collective activities.
- **Facilitating access to favorable credit terms** and attracting new investment.
- **Improving infrastructure for logistics and processing,** enhancing the value chain of agroforestry products.

Section 3.2 - Community Funds

This session contains the descriptions of the seven Community Funds which were selected to be part of the portfolio. The chart below shows the distribution by state of the seven institutions classified as Community Funds in this portfolio (a single institution may operate in more than one state).

Image – Distribution by Brazilian states of the seven institutions classified as Community Funds in this portfolio



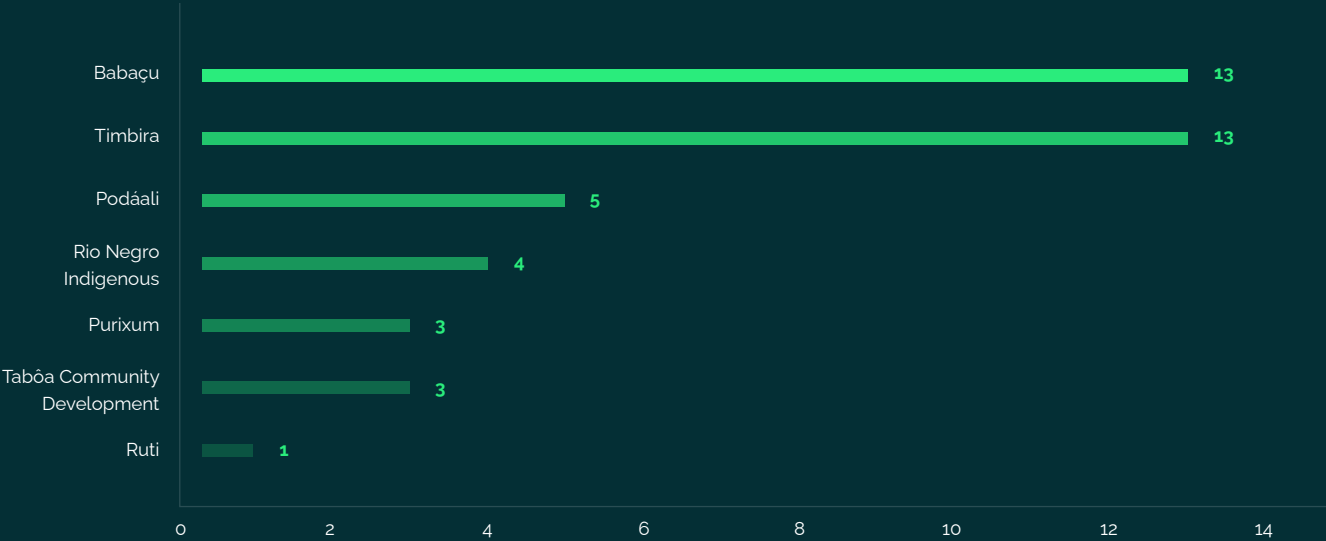
Source: prepared by the authors based on the interviews conducted and information available on the official websites of the seven institutions included in the community funds category, 2025

Image credit: Consultoria SPinheiro

Community Funds were defined by the interviewers as developed and managed by traditional and Indigenous populations offering an effective alternative for accessing financing for community-based enterprises. The profile of the community funds selected for this portfolio has been explained in section n. 2. 1 and below their main aspects and characteristics are presented individually.

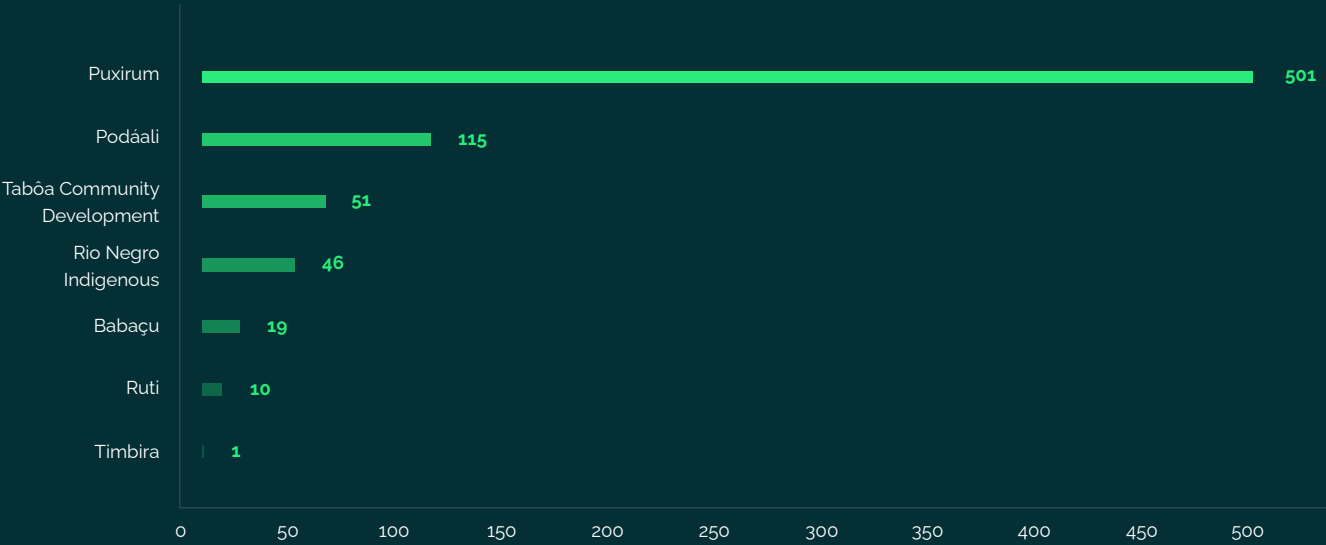
The data for each Community Fund were collected through questionnaires and interviews conducted with their directors and leadership, all of whom belong to traditional populations. The charts below present a comparative analysis of key characteristics across the seven Community Funds included in this portfolio.

Years of existence until the year 2025 per Community Fund Name



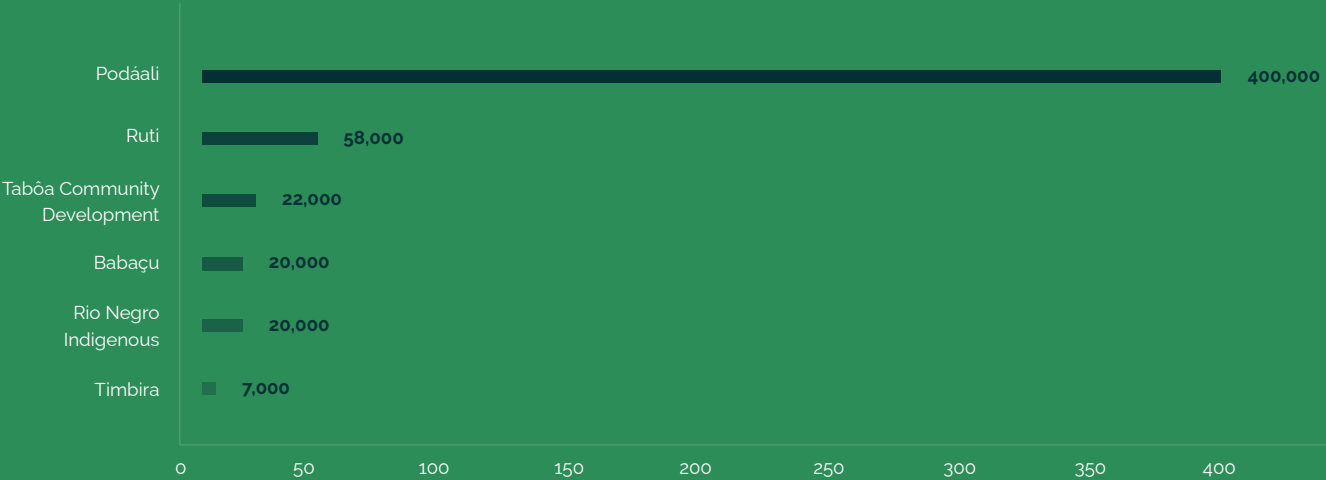
Source: prepared by the authors based on the interviews conducted and information available on the official websites of the seven institutions included in the community funds category, 2025

Area of Coverage (million of hectares) per Community Fund Name



Source: prepared by the authors based on the interviews conducted and information available on the official websites of the seven institutions included in the community funds category, 2025

Number of people impacted per Community Fund Name



Source: prepared by the authors based on the interviews conducted and information available on the official websites of the seven institutions included in the community funds category, 2025

Average annual budget managed

Community Fund Name	R\$ 100.000 to R\$ 500.000	R\$ 500.000 to R\$ 1.000.000	R\$ 1.000.000 to R\$ 2.000.000
Babaçu		✓	
Podáali	✓		
Puxirum		✓	
Rio Negro Indigenous			✓
Ruti			✓
Tabôa Community Development	✓		
Timbira		✓	

Source: prepared by the authors based on the interviews conducted and information available on the official websites of the seven institutions belonging to the community funds category, 2025

Average financial support per community project

Community Fund Name	BRL 0,000 to BRL 50,000	BRL 50,000 to BRL 200,000
Babaçu		✓
Podáali		✓
Puxirum		✓
Rio Negro Indigenous		✓
Ruti		✓
Tabôa Community Development	✓	
Timbira	✓	

Source: prepared by the authors based on the interviews conducted and information available on the official websites of the seven institutions included in the community funds category, 2025



Average number of community projects supported annually

Community Fund Name	Up to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20	15 to 30	15 to 50
Babaçu	✓					
Podáali						✓
Puxirum	✓					
Rio Negro Indigenous				✓		
Ruti			✓			
Tabôa Community Development					✓	
Timbira		✓				

Source: prepared by the authors based on the interviews conducted and information available on the official websites of the seven institutions included in the community funds category, 2025

Required funding for sustainable growth

Community Fund Name	BRL250,000	BRL800,000	BRL1,600,000	BRL1,800,000	BRL2,000,000	BRL3,000,000
Babaçu			✓			
Podáali					✓	
Puxirum		✓				
Rio Negro Indigenous						✓
Ruti				✓		
Tabôa Community Development		✓				
Timbira	✓					

Source: prepared by the authors based on the interviews conducted and information available on the official websites of the seven institutions included in the community funds category, 2025

It can be observed that most of the community funds included in this portfolio have existed for less than 10 years impacting both a wide geographical area and a substantial number of individuals. Furthermore, the data shows that: I – most community funds manage annual budgets between 500.000 and 1 million Brazilian reais, II – most community funds support individual projects with annual grants ranging from 50.000 to 200.000 Brazilian reais, III – most community funds support up to 20 community projects per year; and, IV – most community funds require between 800.000 and 2 million Brazilian reais in funding to grow sustainably.

Following this brief introduction and the comparative charts highlighting some key characteristics of the seven community funds in this portfolio, a more detailed set of characteristics is presented below for each fund individually.

Institution Number 22

Brazilian Amazon Indigenous Fund – Podáali

1.1 Legal Model

Non-profit Association.

1.2 About

Created in 2020 and headquartered in Manaus, the Podáali Fund is managed by Indigenous peoples and aims to support plans and projects led by Indigenous peoples, communities, and organizations. Its focus is on valuing culture and traditional ways of life, as well as strengthening socio-biodiversity value chains, thereby promoting autonomous management of territories and natural resources. Podáali is part of the Amazon Community Funds Network.

More information is available at: <https://fundopodaali.org.br/sobre/>

1.3 Biome

Amazon.

1.4 Area of Reach

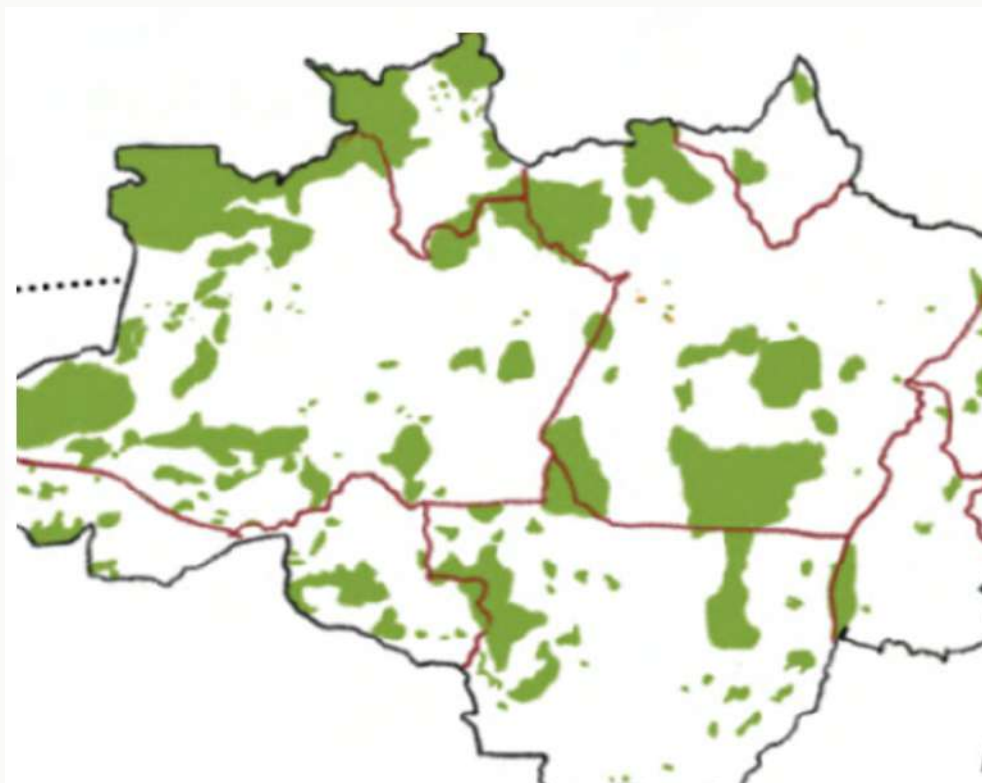
115 million hectares, equivalent to 23% of the Brazilian Amazon.

1.5 Number of People Impacted

400,000 Indigenous individuals located across the Legal Amazon, representing 180 distinct peoples and 114 voluntarily isolated Indigenous groups.



Image – Area of operation of the Podáali Fund



Source: Brazilian Amazon Indigenous Fund – Podáali, 2025

2. Governance

The Podáali Fund is a registered non-profit association with formal statutes, governance structures, and accountability mechanisms.

3. Funding and Financial Support

- **Average annual budget managed:** BRL 500,000
- **Average number of projects and enterprises supported annually:** 15 to 50
- **Required funding for sustainable growth:** BRL 2 million (based on an average annual operational cost of BRL 800,000)
- **Average funding provided per Indigenous project/enterprise:** between BRL 50,000 and BRL 200,000

4. Projects

The Fund regularly issues public calls for proposals, invitation letters, and accepts

unsolicited proposals as follows:

- **Calls for Proposals:** funding between BRL 20,000 and BRL 50,000;
- **Invitation Letters:** funding between BRL 50,000 and BRL 100,000;
- **Unsolicited Proposals:** funding of up to BRL 20,000.

5. Priority Activities Funded

- Production and sale of forest-managed products with agroforestry methods;
- Demarcation of Indigenous Territories (TIs);
- Ancestral medicine;
- Cultural strengthening;
- Gender and youth inclusion;
- Support for people with disabilities;
- Support for isolated Indigenous peoples.

6. Requirements and Conditions

The Podáali Fund requires traceability from supported communities in relation to deforestation, slave labor, child labor, and a minimum level of formalization.

7. Transparency and Monitoring

The Fund has its own set of impact indicators to evaluate its performance and effectiveness.

8. Partnerships

Partners include the Embassy of Norway, Fundo Casa Socioambiental, and iCS – Institute for Climate and Society, among other national and international institutions.

Institution Number 23

Puxirum Fund

1.1 Legal Model

Non-profit Association.

1.2 About

The Puxirum Fund, created in 2024 by the CNS – National Council of Extractivist Populations, is managed by traditional populations, mostly riverine communities, to promote extractivism based on sustainable practices in collective-use areas. The Fund represents, organizes, and protects the territories where traditional communities live and the biodiversity they safeguard. CNS, the entity that created the Fund, has existed for 38 years and was originally established to defend seringueiros (rubber tappers) or *rubber extractivists* who were subjected to slave-like labor conditions by landowners. Today, it supports traditional communities across Brazil, advocating for the strengthening of collectively managed territories. Puxirum is a member of the Amazon Community Funds Network.

1.3 Biome

Amazon.

1.4 Area of Reach

All nine states of the Brazilian Legal Amazon

1.5 Number of People Impacted

As the fund was recently created, estimated data on the number of people impacted is not yet available in reports. However, the call for proposals launched in March 2024 reports support for five grassroots community organizations in collective-use areas focused on adding value to extractivist products.

2. Management and Structure

The fund is formally registered as a non-profit association.

3. Funding and Support

Resources are raised through donations from third-sector organizations:

- Received support from CLUA – Climate and Land Use Alliance
- **Average annual budget managed:** between BRL 500,000 and BRL 1 million
- **Average number of projects supported annually:** up to 10
- **Funding needed for sustainable growth:** BRL 800,000

- **Average amount of funding per project or enterprise:** between BRL 50,000 and BRL 200,000

4. Project Selection

Projects are selected through public calls for proposals, decisions by the fund's managers, partner nominations, unsolicited proposals, or invitation letters.

5. Priority Activities Supported by the Fund

- Strengthening of extractive value chains;
- Land tenure regularization;
- Payment for environmental services.

6. Requirements and Conditions

Funded projects must ensure traceability regarding deforestation, slave labor, and child labor. Requirements for formalization of supported enterprises will vary depending on the specific donor.

7. Transparency and Monitoring

Impact indicators are currently under development.



Institution Number 24

Babaçu Fund

1.1 Legal Model

Non-profit Association.

1.2 About

The Babaçu Fund was created in 2012 and is linked to the Interstate Movement of Babaçu Coconut Breakers (MIQCB). The babaçu is a palm tree with oil-rich seeds used for various purposes, such as the production of soap, charcoal, and other goods. Maranhão is the main region where these palm trees are found, and the task of breaking the babaçu coconuts - traditionally carried out by women - constitutes a key aspect of the local culture. Both the activity and the babaçu forests are under threat from the expansion of monoculture farms and cattle ranching. The Babaçu Fund is part of the Amazon Community Funds Network.

Website: <https://www.miqcb.org/>

1.3 Biomes

Amazon and Cerrado.

1.4 Area of Reach

The Babaçu Fund's area of activity is focused on the biomes where babaçu palm forests are located, primarily in the Amazon and Cerrado. The map below shows the highest concentration of palms in the state of Maranhão, followed by Tocantins and Piauí.



Source: IBGE, 2025

1.5 Number of People Impacted

Projects supported by the Babaçu Fund reach approximately 1,000 families. As of its fifth call for proposals, the fund has helped generate income for around 5,000 families, supporting the conservation of the species and local biodiversity.

2. Governance and Structure

The fund is formally organized as a non-profit association and is managed by women from a legally recognized traditional population group known as "Babaçu Coconut Breakers."

3. Funding and Support

The fund attracts resources through donations from philanthropic organizations. Key supporters include the Ford Foundation, Amazon Fund, iCS – Instituto Clima e Sociedade, and BNDES, among others.

- **Average number of projects supported annually:** Up to 10
- **Funding needed for sustainable growth:** BRL 1.6 million (considering operational costs)
- **Average annual budget managed:** BRL 800,000
- **Average funding per project:** between BRL 50,000 and BRL 200,000

4. Project Selection

Projects are selected through public calls for proposals, management decisions, invitation letters, and unsolicited submissions.

Projects are classified into categories:

- **Pindova Category:** for beginner organizations – up to BRL 30,000
- **Capota Category:** for more experienced organizations – up to BRL 60,000
- **Coringa Category:** for highly mature organizations – between BRL 60,000 and BRL 120,000

5. Priority Activities Funded

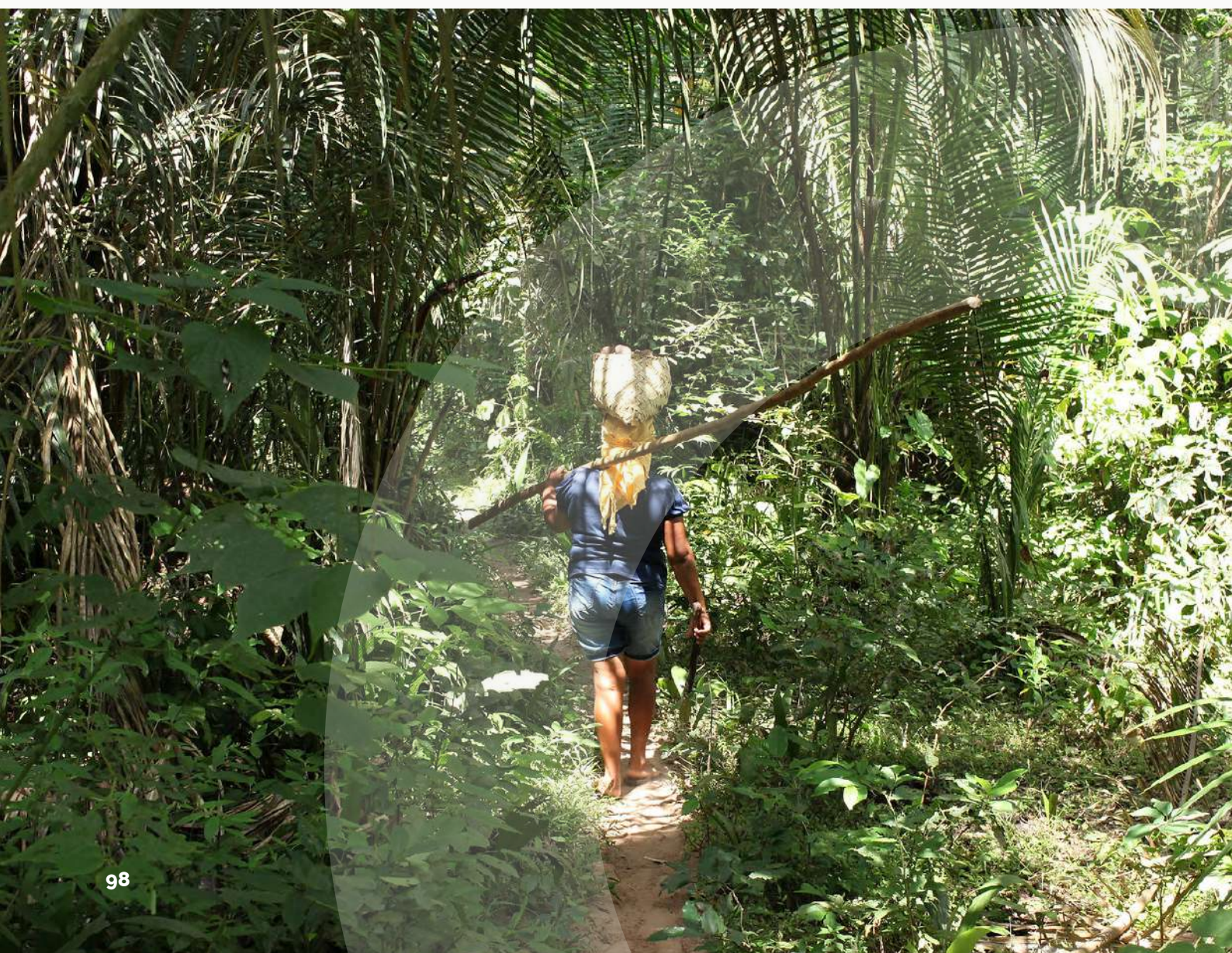
- Promote and facilitate access to resources for agroecological and solidarity economy-based agriculture and extractivism;
- Support actions related to food and nutritional security and income generation to improve the quality of life of traditional peoples, communities, and other family-based production communities in babaçu forests;
- Encourage the conservation of socio-biodiversity in babaçu forests;
- Support and promote community mobilization and organizational/institutional strengthening of grassroots organizations.

6. Requirements and Conditions

- Funded projects must ensure traceability in relation to deforestation, slave labour, and child labour.
- Producer groups or associations must be legally registered; however, the fund may support unregistered groups through unsolicited proposals, provided that the funding does not exceed BRL 50,000. In such cases, a signed document from the project coordinators and a joint bank account for fund deposits are required.

7. Transparency and Monitoring

The fund uses its own impact indicators and monitoring mechanisms.



Institution Number 25

Rutĩ Fund

1.1 Legal Model

Non-profit Association.

1.2 About

The Rutĩ Indigenous Fund, created in 2024, aims to promote the autonomy of Indigenous Peoples in the state of Roraima. It is linked to the Indigenous Council of Roraima (ICR), an Indigenous organization that dates to the 1970s. Throughout its history, ICR has defended land rights and autonomy for Indigenous populations, who today represent approximately 10% of the state's total population. The Indigenous Peoples of Roraima are known for their experience in cattle ranching, utilizing a social technology where livestock and pastures are collectively managed without individual ownership. This communal ranching system is supported by the Rutĩ Fund as a vital source of income for many Indigenous communities in Roraima. The Rutĩ Fund is part of the Amazon Community Funds Network.

1.3 Biome

Amazon.

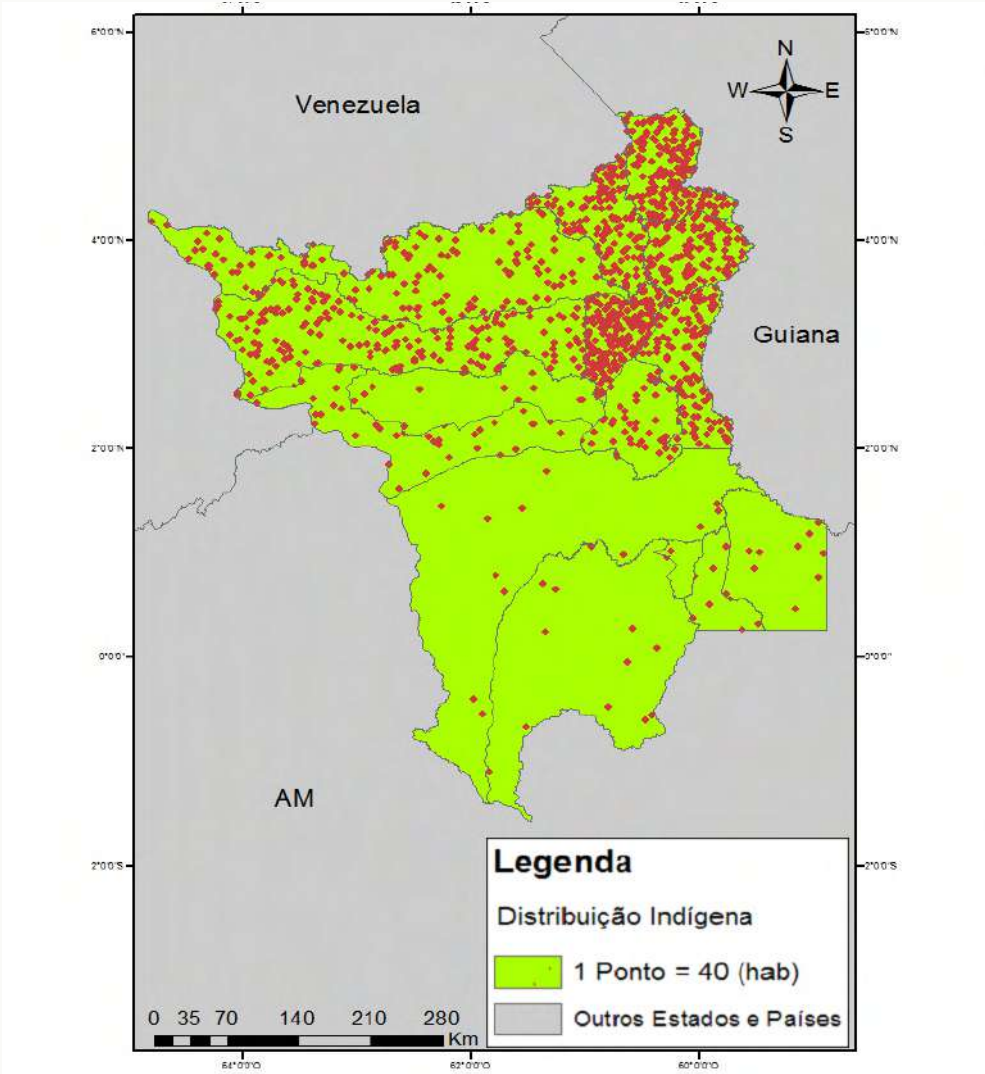
1.4 Area of Reach

The Rutĩ Fund operates across 35 Indigenous Lands in 10 million hectares of Roraima, in partnership with Indigenous Council of Roraima (ICR).

1.5 Number of People Impacted

The fund supports 58,000 Indigenous people across 465 communities from the Macuxi, Wapichana, Ingarikó, Patamona, Saporá, Taurepang, Wai-Wai, Yanomami, Yekuana, and Pirititi ethnic groups. The map below (source: IBGE) shows the concentration of Indigenous peoples in municipalities where many of the Yanomami lands are located—near the Venezuela and Amazonas borders—regions severely affected by illegal mining between 2020–2022.

Image - Distribution of the Indigenous Population by Municipality in the State of Roraima (RR)



Source: IBGE

2. Governance

The Ruti Fund is not yet formally established and is currently in the incubation phase within CIR. It is presently led by a young Indigenous woman, Josimara Baré, as illustrated on the next page.



3. Funding and Support

The fund has received support from the Norwegian Embassy, OPAN, USAID, Terra Brasilis, IEB, and ICR.

- **Average annual budget managed:** BRL 1 million to BRL 2 million;
- **Average number of projects supported per year:** 15 to 20;
- **Funding required for sustainable growth:** BRL 1.8 million;
- **Average grant amount per project or initiative:** BRL 50,000 to BRL 200,000.

4. Projects

Projects are selected through public calls and decisions by the fund's management team. In 2025, the Rutí Fund launched a call for proposals totaling BRL 2.275 million, distributed as follows:

- 6 regional projects: BRL 150,000 each;
- 7 family-based projects: BRL 25,000 each;
- 12 community projects: BRL 100,000 each.

5. Priority Activities

- Strengthening the Indigenous economy (through communal cattle ranching);
- Implementation of indigenous Territorial and Environmental Management Plans;
- Food sovereignty;
- Responding to the climate emergency;
- Inclusion of Indigenous women and youth in economic activities.

6. Requirements and Conditions

There are no formalization requirements, as most Indigenous communities do not have legal associations. Indigenous Council of Roraima (ICR) is responsible for the management, implementation, and financial accountability of the funded projects.

7. Transparency and Monitoring

The Indigenous Council of Roraima is responsible for monitoring the Rutí Fund projects and uses its own impact indicators.

Institution Number 26

Rio Negro Indigenous Fund (RNIF)

1.1 Legal Model

Non-profit Association.

1.2 About

The Rio Negro Indigenous Fund (RNIF) is an initiative of the Federation of Indigenous Organizations of the Rio Negro (FIORN), founded in 1987. Its main goal is to strengthen and support member Indigenous associations in their activities, traditional knowledge, and practices of the Rio Negro peoples (referred to as *povos rionegrinos*). FIORN focuses on community income-generating projects that align with the Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs) of the Indigenous lands in the upper and middle Rio Negro. The fund supports more than 94 associations affiliated with FIORN.

1.3 Biome

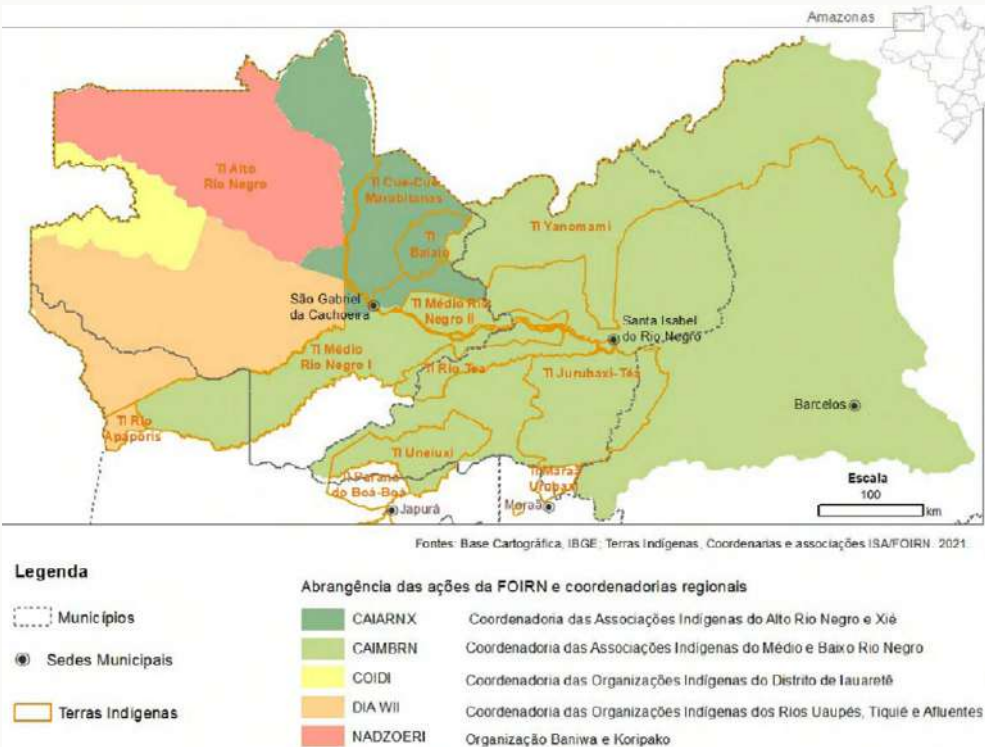
Amazon.

1.4 Area of Coverage

Linked to FIORN, the RNIF covers the municipalities of Barcelos, Santa Isabel do Rio Negro, and São Gabriel da Cachoeira—a region in the northwestern Amazon with a high concentration of Indigenous peoples. The Rio Negro territory comprises 10 Indigenous lands in the lower and middle Rio Negro in the state of Amazonas, with 8 demarcated Indigenous lands and 2 under identification.



Image – Indigenous lands and FIORN regional coordinators (RNIF's area of operation)



Source: Rio Negro Indigenous Fund, 2025

1.5 Number of People Impacted

The fund directly impacts 300 communities and 20,000 people, with 76 projects submitted in its first two public calls for proposals.

2. Governance

The fund is managed under the umbrella of the Federation of Indigenous Organizations of the Rio Negro (FIORN).

3. Funding and Contributions

FIRN receives funding through donations from third-sector organizations. It has received support from the Socio-Environmental Institute (ISA) and the Embassy of Norway.

- Average annual budget managed: BRL 1.5 million;
- Average number of projects and enterprises supported annually: 20;
- Funding needed for sustainable growth: BRL 3 million (this includes BRL 500,000 for

operational costs, staff, logistics, etc.).

4. Projects

Funds are distributed to beneficiaries through public calls for proposals and spontaneous submissions. In 2023, with support from ISA and the Embassy of Norway, FIRN approved BRL 2.5 million in funding through a public call that supported 25 projects to promote the local economy, distributed across the three categories mentioned above.

Average funding per project by category:

- Mirim (small): up to BRL 50,000;
- Intermediate: up to BRL 100,000;
- Açu (large): BRL 200,000.

5. Priority Activities Supported by the Fund

- Enable territorial planning of Indigenous lands in the Rio Negro region;
- Support food security activities;
- Stimulate the local economy of 23 different Indigenous peoples in the region;
- Promote continued education (universities and courses) for Indigenous peoples.

6. Requirements and Conditions

Projects must ensure traceability regarding deforestation, but formal registration of beneficiary organizations is not required, as formal association is not common in the region. The Federation of Indigenous Organizations of the Rio Negro (FIORN) is responsible for the operation and financial reporting of non-formalized projects. In the case of Mirim category projects (up to BRL 50,000), partnerships are often formed with larger, formalized organizations.

7. Transparency and Monitoring

The Rio Negro Indigenous Fund (RNIF) uses its own impact indicators for project monitoring.



Institution Number 27

Tabôa Community Development Fund

1.1 Legal Model

Non-profit Association.

1.2 About

Tabôa was founded in 2014 and began its activities in 2015 in the district of Serra Grande, municipality of Uruçuca, state of Bahia, as well as in nearby communities surrounding the Serra do Conduru State Park (PESC). The first funding cycle of the Tabôa Community Development Fund took place in 2022. The fund primarily supports the Muká Agroecology Platform, which brings together organically certified food marketed through the Povos da Mata Network, featured in this mapping as entry no. 11. In addition to fostering agroecology through partnerships with both the Povos da Mata Network and the Muká Platform, Tabôa's Community Development Fund also allocates resources to forest restoration projects, as well as to the structuring and expansion of agro-industrial operations. As part of these efforts, 14 distribution centers have been strengthened, 52 agro-industries mapped, and 27 formally legalized in the region.

For more details, visit: <https://www.muka.org.br>

1.3 Biomes

Amazon, Atlantic Forest, and Caatinga.

1.4 Area of Coverage

Primarily along the southern coast of Bahia—a region under high pressure from infrastructure development and international hotel chains. The Tabôa Community Development Fund focuses on the districts of Uruçuca, Serra Grande, Camboinha, Gavião, Tesouras, Tibina, and Ponta do Ramo.

1.5 Number of People Impacted

The initiative reaches approximately 22,000 people in southern Bahia.

2. Governance

The fund is registered as a non-profit association.

3. Funding and Contributions

Financial support comes from Instituto Arapyaú, Global Fund for Community Foundations, Instituto Humanize, Instituto ACP, among others.

- **Average annual budget managed:** BRL 100,000 to BRL 500,000;
- **Average number of supported projects and enterprises:** 15 to 30;
- **Funding needed for sustainable growth:** BRL 800,000 (including operational costs of BRL 150,000);
- **Average grant amount per project or enterprise:** up to BRL 50,000.

4. Projects

Projects are selected through public calls for proposals, managerial decisions, partner recommendations, and spontaneous proposal submissions.

5. Priority Activities Supported by the Fund

- Development of sustainable value chains;
- Restoration and recovery of native vegetation;
- Payment for environmental services;
- Agroforestry systems;
- Climate change adaptation projects.

6. Requirements and Conditions

The fund does not require traceability from beneficiaries regarding deforestation or slave labor. It works with both formal and informal groups, with the only requirement being that the projects benefit the districts of Camboinha, Gavião, Tesouras, rural Serra Grande, Tibina, and Ponta do Ramo.

7. Transparency and Monitoring

The fund uses indicators recognized by international organizations.

Institution Number 28

Timbira Fund

1.1 Legal Model

Non-profit Association.

1.2 About

The Timbira peoples comprise 11 ethnic groups located in the states of Pará, Maranhão, and Tocantins. Despite nearly 200 years of contact, they have preserved their language as a living and functional system, along with their social and political organization, village circularity, and abundant rituals.

Like other Indigenous peoples inhabiting the Brazilian Cerrado, the Timbira face the ongoing challenge of protecting their territories from the growing pressure of low-tech extensive cattle ranching, grain production, eucalyptus plantations, and hydroelectric projects. The Timbira Community Fund originated from financial compensation provided by a company in 2020 to the Timbira for the impacts caused by the construction of a dam near their villages. The Timbira Fund is part of the Amazon Community Funds Federation. For more information about the Timbira, see:

<https://trabalhoindigenista.org.br/povos-timbira/>

1.3 Biome

Cerrado.

1.4 Area of Coverage

Approximately 1.1 million hectares of legalized Indigenous lands, which represent a vital biodiversity reserve in the Cerrado biome. These territories offer crucial environmental protection services in a region under intense pressure from agribusiness in the MATOPIBA frontier (an area encompassing parts of Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí, and Bahia).

1.5 Number of People Impacted

The fund supports 10 Indigenous community associations, representing nearly 200 villages and an estimated 6,000 to 7,000 people.

2. Governance and Structure

The Timbira Community Fund is currently undergoing restructuring to expand its scope, including the creation of a new statute and formal registration, as the existing resources are restricted to communities affected by the dam construction.

3. Funding and Contributions

- **Average annual budget managed:** BRL 1 million;
- **Average number of supported projects and enterprises:** 10 to 15 per year;
- **Amount needed for sustainable growth of the Fund:** BRL 250,000;
- **Average grants allocated per project or enterprise:** between BRL 15,000 and BRL 50,000.

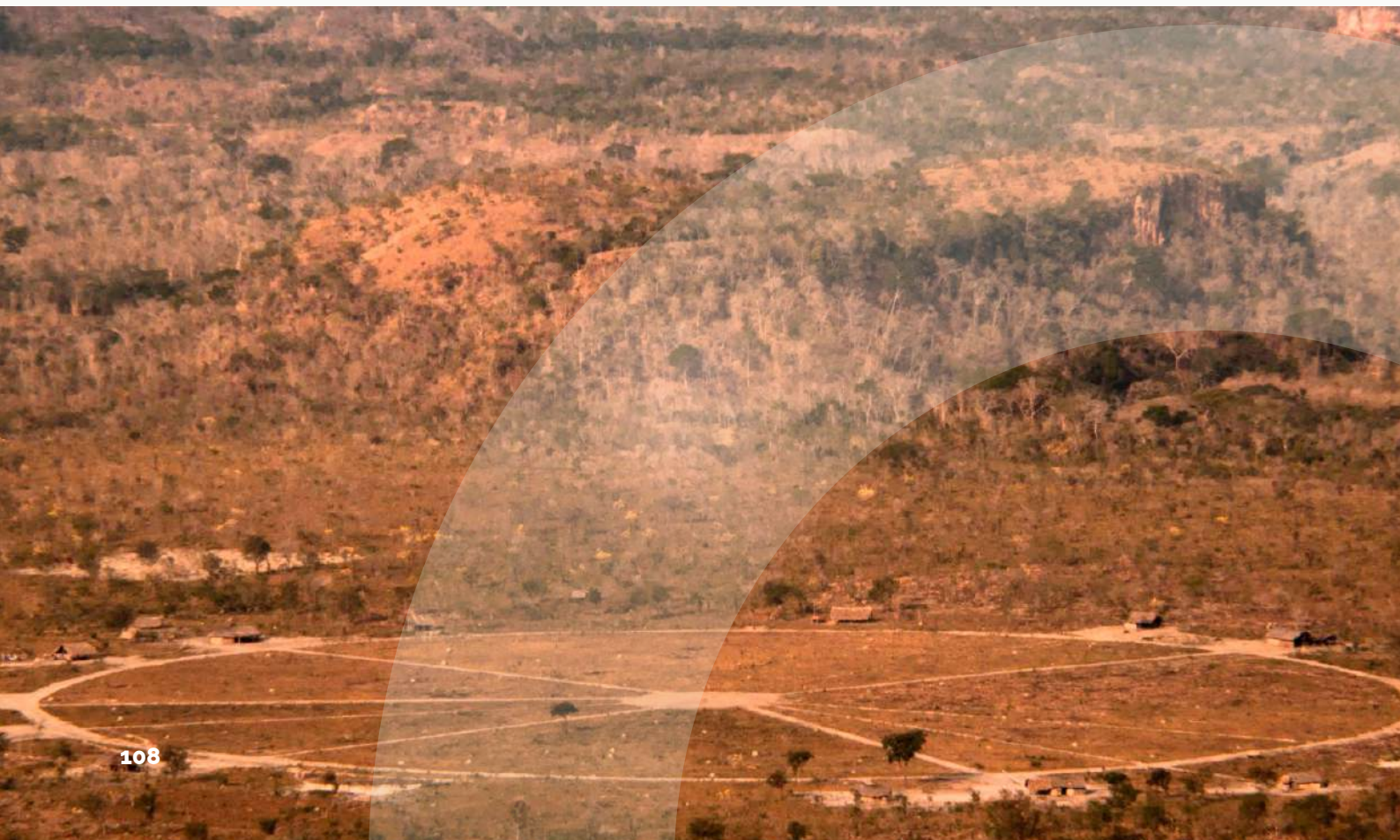
4. Projects

Projects are supported through spontaneous proposals and public calls for proposals. Priority activities supported by the fund include:

- Expansion of agro-industrial activities for fruit processing. The Timbiras' agroindustry was a finalist of the Equator Initiative Award promoted by the United Nations – UN in 2006.

5. Partnerships

The Timbira Fund receives support from the CTI – Indigenous Work Center, the Embassy of Norway, and the Amazon Fund (2025).

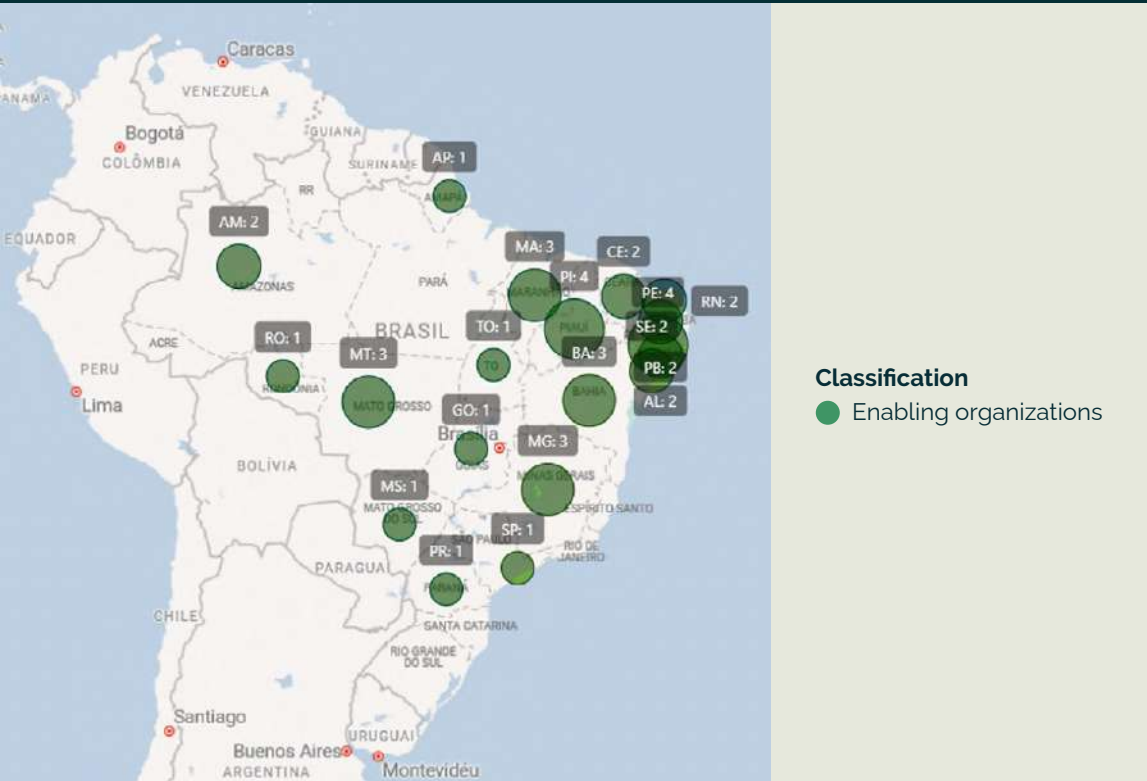


Section 3.3 - Enabling Organizations

Enabling organizations play a strategic role in strengthening the capacities of community-based enterprises. Over time, these organizations often expand their operations across multiple areas, offering a range of services that foster the development of the socio-bioeconomy sector. Added to that, they support community funds by providing technical assistance in areas, such as management and legalization of land tenure, also helping to implement public policies to fill gaps left by the state. As it could be observed, by mobilizing both financial and technical resources, they contribute significantly to the development and empowerment of the network of communities they operate.

The chart below shows the distribution by state of the nine institutions classified as Enabling Organizations in this portfolio (a single institution may operate in more than one state).

Image – Distribution by Brazilian states of the nine institutions classified as Enabling Organizations in this portfolio



Source: prepared by the authors based on the interviews conducted and information available on the official websites of the seven institutions included in the community funds category, 2025

Image credit: Consultoria SPinheiro

Institution Number 29

Caatinga Association

1.1 Legal Model

Non-profit Association.

1.2 About

Founded in 1998, the Caatinga Association works in environmental education, provides support for the creation of Conservation Units (CUs), promotes agroecology, and manages species such as the carnaúba palm, a nature-based resource valued for its medicinal properties and its use as biomass fuel. It is based in the Serra das Almas Natural Reserve, a Private Natural Heritage Reserve (RPPN), located in Crateús, Ceará State, and Buriti dos Montes, Piauí State. The Caatinga Association manages the Serra das Almas Conservation Unit, a private natural heritage reserve recognized by UNESCO. The Reserve is designated by UNESCO as an advanced post of the Caatinga biosphere reserve. More information: <https://www.acaatinga.org.br/>; <https://www.acaatinga.org.br/serra-das-almas/>

1.3 Biome

Caatinga.

1.4 Area of Impact

The Serra das Almas Natural Reserve spans 6,285.38 hectares, with four springs and endangered species, contributing to the maintenance of environmental and ecosystem services. The Association has supported the restoration of 264,000 hectares and the preservation of over 103,000 hectares within the Reserve.

1.5 Number of People Impacted

4,000 families in 40 communities directly benefit from the initiatives, while environmental education actions reach 155,000 people. 5,479 farmers have been trained.

2. Governance

The Board of Directors is elected through a voting process. Ordinary and extraordinary general assemblies are held periodically.

3. Funding and Resources

- Average annual budget managed: BRL 1 million; since 2011, the Caatinga Association has carried out the "Caatinga Climate" project supported by Petrobrás, as well as water security initiatives with Coca-Cola.

- **Funding Sources:** FUNBIO, White Martins, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Federation of Industries of Ceará State, and agreements with state and federal governments.
- **Average Project Budget:** between BRL 300.000 and BRL 1 million

4. Territorial and Sectoral Activities

The Association works in Sustainable Use Conservation Units (such as Extractive Reserves and Sustainable Development Reserves) and on familiar productive units.

Priority Activities:

- Restoration and reforestation of native vegetation;
- Agroforestry systems;
- Mitigation and adaptation projects;
- Food security;
- Academic research in partnership with the Federal University of Ceará on the carnaúba production chain (a native Caatinga plant used in various industries and one of the top seven export products from the states of Ceará, Piauí, and Rio Grande do Norte).

Activities:

- Forest restoration (264 hectares restored, including seed and seedling sales, nursery establishment, and degraded area recovery plans);
- Social technologies (bio-septic garden beds, plate cisterns, solar ovens, eco-efficient stoves, bio-water systems, native stingless beekeeping, seed collection, composting, and solid waste management);
- Environmental services payment policies, the Green Municipality Seal Program, and Ceará's socio-environmental ICMS tax;
- Research (species monitoring and carbon stock studies in Serra das Almas).

5. Project Selection and Evaluation

- **Selection Criteria:** number of people impacted, number of children in early childhood, female-headed households, family income level.
- **Selection Process:** decisions made by the Board or through spontaneous demand.
- **Use of Indicators:** the Caatinga Association uses both its own and third-party indicators.
- **Average Project Duration:** Most projects run between 18 and 36 months.

6. Purpose

To develop techniques for monitoring the social and environmental impact of its activities through technologies such as software tools.

Institution Number 30

Plantas do Nordeste Association

1.1 Legal Model

Non-profit Association.

1.2 About

Established in 1995, the association is a recognized reference in providing technical assistance services to groups of farmers involved in forest management, agroforestry services, and restoration technologies in Conservation Units and other collective-use areas in the northeast of Brazil. The Plantas do Nordeste Association primarily works through three key initiatives: Forest Management in the Caatinga, Restoration through Pau-Brasil plantations, and research in the field of Payment for Environmental Services. The association is frequently invited to contribute to public policy development implemented by IBAMA and CONAMA through their regulations.

1.3 Biomes

Caatinga and Atlantic Forest.

1.4 Area of Impact

The association's work covers a significant portion of the remaining native vegetation in Brazil's Northeast, which holds rich biodiversity—for instance, its flora is estimated to contain around 20,000 species. The Plantas do Nordeste Association operates more specifically across an area of approximately 290,000 hectares that involve states like Pernambuco, Ceara e Piauí.

1.5 Number of People Impacted

The association has directly impacted 1,300 families, which represents about 5,300 individuals.

2. Governance

It is structured as a non-profit organization.

3. Funding and Resources

The association does not provide grants to other institutions but instead delivers services directly to the targeted areas and beneficiary groups. Since 2000, the association has received support from Petrobrás, the Government of Belgium, CNPq, GEF/MMA, FAO, GIZ, UNDP, Caixa Socio-environmental Fund, and Boticário Group Foundation.

- **Average Project Budget:** between BRL500.000 and BRL1 million.

4. Preferred Land Categories

Sustainable Use Conservation Units, family farmers, agrarian reform settlers, and other traditional communities.

5. Activities

- Technical assistance for the implementation of restoration projects in all phases;
- Agroforestry systems and management of biodiversity resources;
- Circular economy initiatives—developing sustainable biomass solutions for industrial sectors such as ceramics;
- Studies on carbon capture potential aimed at generating carbon credits in the Caatinga biome.

6. Project Selection and Evaluation

- **Selection Criteria:** the association considers the number of people impacted and the territorial extent as key criteria for project execution.
- **Selection Process:** decisions are made by the association's coordination team, in partnership with researchers, and based on the existence of prior studies.
- **Use of Indicators:** the Plantas do Nordeste Association uses both internal and third-party indicators.
- **Average Project Duration:** most projects run between 18 and 36 months.

7. Purpose

To expand technical assistance focused on the circular economy, restoration projects, and carbon credit generation through improved forest management in the Caatinga.

Institution Number 31

ASA – Articulação no Semiárido Brasileiro (Articulation in the Brazilian Semi-Arid)

1.1 Legal Model

Non-profit Association.

1.2 About

ASA – Articulação no Semiárido Brasileiro was founded in 1999 and operates across all states in Brazil's Northeast region, as well as part of Minas Gerais. It is a network of over three thousand civil society organizations, including farmers' associations, cooperatives, and NGOs. Its work focuses on agroecology and adaptation to desertification and climate change. ASA created and is responsible for the "One Million Cisterns" Program – P1MC, which ensures access to quality water in the regions where it operates.

1.3 Biomes

Caatinga and Cerrado.

1.4 Area of Impact

States of Minas Gerais, Sergipe, Alagoas, Pernambuco, Bahia, Maranhão, Paraíba, Rio Grande do Norte, and Piauí.

1.5 Number of People Impacted

At least 5 million people have been reached through the "One Million Cisterns" Program, in addition to those impacted by ASA's agroecology technical assistance projects.

2. Governance

The association includes representatives of traditional peoples in its board. It has a defined leadership structure, with elected board members and regular ordinary and extraordinary general assemblies. Its governance model is decentralized, with councils and local committees operating in all states where ASA is active.

3. Funding and Resources

ASA – Articulação no Semiárido receives support and partnerships from the Banco do Nordeste, Ministry of the Environment (MMA), Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA), BNDES, Banco do Brasil, FAO, international cooperation agencies, and German Caritas, among others.

- **Average Project Budget:** between BRL 300.000 and BRL 1 million.

4. Territorial and Sectoral Activities

ASA operates across all land categories without distinction, focusing on underserved populations in resource-scarce areas severely affected by climate change.

5. Priority Activities

- Implementation of solar panel installation projects in the production areas;
- Construction of cisterns with a 52,000-liter capacity in partnership with local communities;
- Development and dissemination of social technologies for water management and reuse;
- Promotion of productive home gardens (quintais produtivos);
- Support for seed banks of native seeds used in reforestation efforts within the biome.

6. Project Selection and Evaluation

- **Selection Criteria:** projects are prioritized based on the number of people impacted, the territorial extent, and low Human Development Index (HDI) indicators.
- **Selection Process:** public calls for proposals, spontaneous demand, and public policy implementation.
- **Use of Indicators:** ASA uses its own impact indicators and has a project monitoring system in place.
- **Average Project Duration:** most projects run between 18 and 36 months.

7. Purpose

To support the development of productive home gardens connected to agroforestry systems, using renewable energy and water harvesting and reuse systems.

Institution Number 32

Chapada NGO

1.1 Legal Model

Non-profit Association.

1.2 About

Formally established in May 1994, Chapada NGO develops projects that strengthen the socioeconomic, political, and cultural development of family farming in Brazil's Semi-Arid region. Its mission is to promote the empowerment and development of family farming through environmental restoration and conservation, agroecology, and the promotion of citizenship in the Brazilian Semi-Arid. The NGO Chapada has stood out for its work in supporting families in the semi-arid region with the installation of water storage cisterns, contributing to climate change mitigation and to the promotion of resilience in the face of prolonged droughts, which have become increasingly severe in the region.

1.3 Biomes

Caatinga and Atlantic Forest.

1.4 Area of Reach

Chapada NGO operates within the Chapada do Araripe Environmental Protection Area (APA), a Conservation Unit covering around 1 million hectares, located at the border of the states of Ceará, Pernambuco, and Piauí. It also works in the Itaim Valley, in the Araripe Sertão (11,544.52 km²), and the São Francisco Sertão (61,765.59 km²).

1.5 Number of People Impacted

22,000 farming families have been directly benefited, along with 3 Quilombola communities.

2. Governance

It is an association whose leadership includes representatives of traditional and Indigenous populations in its board and councils.

3. Funding and Resources

Chapada NGO receives support and partnerships from organizations such as the NGO Caatinga Semeando Vida no Semiárido, ONG Servos, Petrobras, Banco do Nordeste, Pernambuco's Economic Development Agency (ADEPE), Pernambuco State Secretariat for Economic Development, Auren, and others. It also participates in networks such as the Articulação do Semiárido (ASA) and the National Agroecology Articulation (ANA), among others. **Average Project Budget:** between BRL 300.000 and BRL 1 million.

4. Territorial and Sectoral Activities

Preferred Land Categories: the organization does not prioritize specific land categories and has been working in Conservation Units, Quilombola territories, and agrarian reform settlements.

Priority Activities:

- Agroecological cotton production in consortium with other food crops in family farming plots;
- Projects promoting agroforestry, organic agriculture, and soil conservation techniques that enhance carbon stocks and reduce emissions in the Caatinga;
- Technical assistance for the installation of biodigesters;
- Technical assistance for water storage in cisterns;
- Support for water capture and storage technologies.

5. Project Selection and Evaluation

- **Selection Criteria:** Qualitative indicators and practices of sustainable rural development.
- **Selection Process:** Decisions are made by the board and/or council, based on proactive outreach and guidance from funders.
- **Use of Indicators:** Chapada NGO uses its own internal indicators.
- **Average Project Duration:** most projects run between 18 and 36 months.

6. Purpose

To expand water storage in cisterns and reach an additional 2,000 people; to provide social technologies for water reuse; to install biodigesters; and to provide rural technical assistance to support agroforestry for food production.



Institution Number 33

Operação Amazônia Nativa (OPAN)

1.1 Legal Model

Non-profit Organization.

1.2 About

OPAN identifies itself as the first indigenist organization in Brazil. Since 1969, it has been working to strengthen the leadership of Indigenous peoples, valuing their cultures, organizations, and ways of life. OPAN's multidisciplinary indigenist teams work directly with Indigenous peoples in areas such as politics, land, health, and economy. Its methodology is based on direct engagement through close interaction and involvement in the daily lives of Indigenous villages, which serve as the guiding centers for project proposals and development.

1.3 Biomes

Amazon and Cerrado

1.4 Area of Reach

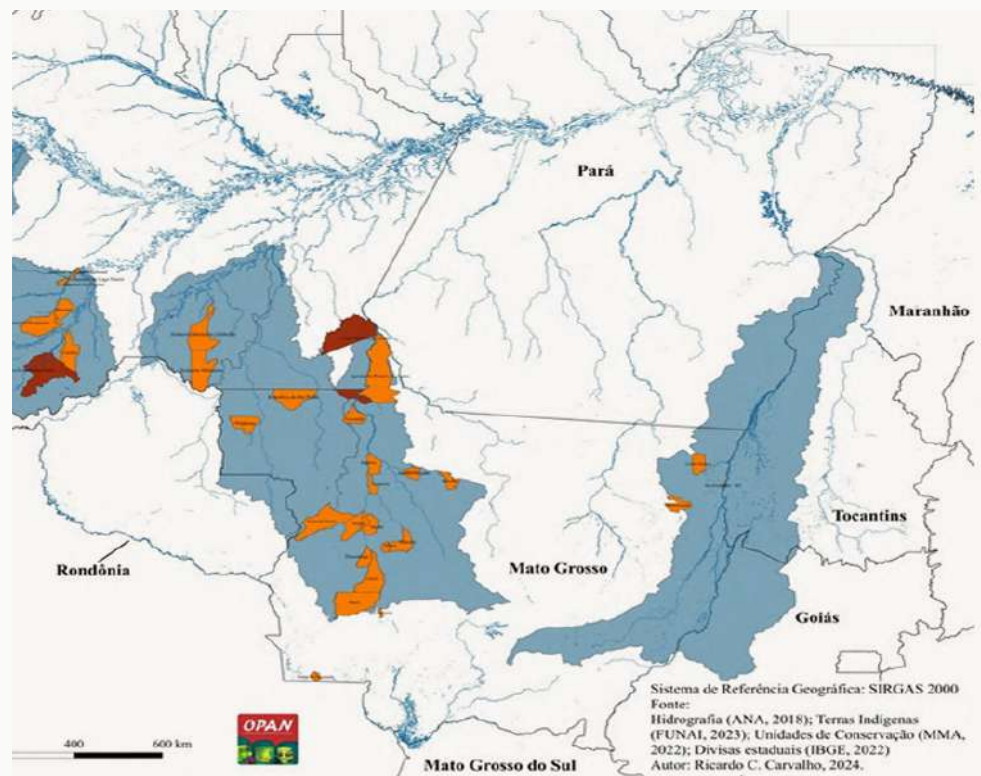
Primarily active in the state of Mato Grosso (within the Juruena River Basin) and in the southern part of Amazonas state. OPAN works in approximately 34 Indigenous territories, covering about 7.7 million hectares.

1.5 Number of People Impacted

Approximately 14,000 people directly impacted.



Image – OPAN's areas of activity



Source: OPAN, 2023. Blue: river basins where OPAN is active. Orange: Indigenous territories where OPAN is active. Red: conservation units where OPAN is active.

2. Governance

OPAN is an indigenist association whose leadership includes members of traditional and Indigenous populations on its board and councils.

3. Funding and Resources

OPAN does not make donations; it provides direct services to the areas and communities it supports. Funding has come from: the Norwegian Embassy, USAID, MISEREOR, ANSA/Burcos, iCS (Institute for Climate and Society), and The Nature Conservancy.

- **Average Project Budget:** between BRL 300.000 and BRL 1 million.

4. Territorial and Sectoral Activities

Preferred Land Categories: Indigenous lands and Conservation Units.

Priority Activities:

- Territorial strengthening;
- Development of sustainable value chains;
- Reforestation;
- Forest management;
- Agroforestry systems.

5. Project Selection and Evaluation

- **Selection Criteria:** projects must serve Indigenous communities and contribute to their well-being and forest preservation.
- **Selection Process:** projects are initiated based on Indigenous community demands, approved in community assemblies.
- **Use of Indicators:** OPAN uses both its own and third-party indicators.
- **Average Project Duration:** most projects have a duration of more than 36 months.

6. Partnerships and Internal Policies

OPAN maintains partnerships with networks and institutions such as the Pirarucu Collective, the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB), the Federation of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Mato Grosso (FEPOIMT), and the Organization of Indigenous Women Takiná, among others.

7. Purpose

OPAN's main goals include:

- Supporting forest management activities led by Indigenous peoples;
- Implementing environmental restoration and conservation projects;
- Securing resources to build and train teams for project development.



Institution Number 34

Instituto Centro de Vida (ICV)

1.1 Legal Model

Non-profit Organization.

1.2 About

The Instituto Centro de Vida (ICV) was founded in 1991. It is a civil society organization of public interest (OSCIP), non-profit, and recognized as a public utility by state law no. 6.752/96. ICV works with Indigenous peoples and traditional populations, with its economic focus on enabling family farming based on sustainability principles. It operates in a wide range of areas, providing technical assistance for production as well as expertise in supporting the creation of Community Revolving Funds.

1.3 Biomes

Amazon, Cerrado and Pantanal.

1.4 Area of Reach

Operates in the state of Mato Grosso.

1.5 Number of People Impacted

43 Indigenous peoples and 140,000 family farming households.

2. Governance

It is identified as an indigenist association whose leadership includes members of traditional and Indigenous populations on its board or councils.

3. Funding and Resources

- **Sources of Funding:** donations from institutions such as the Institute for Climate and Society (ICS), the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI), among others.
- **Average Project Size:** BRL 50.000 to BRL 300.000.

4. Territorial and Sectoral Activities

Preferred Land Categories: ICV's work is grounded in partnerships with community organizations, associations, and cooperatives in the state of Mato Grosso, with no preference given to any specific land tenure category.

Priority Activities:

- Socio-environmental viability of family farming;
- Research and dissemination of information to influence public policies focused on forest conservation;
- Territorial intelligence through geotechnology implementation for territorial dynamics analysis and fire monitoring (Forest Network Project);
- Project management support for community groups;
- Restoration projects.

5. Project Selection and Evaluation

- **Selection Criteria:** level of community organization, presence of gender equality policies, and human and financial resources needs.
- **Selection Process:** public calls for proposals.
- **Use of Indicators:** ICV uses its own indicators.
- **Average Project Duration:** most projects last between 18 and 36 months.
- **Average Project Budget:** between BRL 300,000 and BRL 1 million.

6. Partnerships and Internal Policies

ICV has partnered with organizations such as OPAN and the Organic Production Network of the Amazon in Mato Grosso (RPOAM), with the last one offering technical assistance in creating Community Revolving Funds. The Community Revolving Funds are collective financial mechanisms managed by local groups or associations, designed to provide accessible, low-interest or interest-free credit to community members. These funds operate on a continuous cycle: money lent to individuals is repaid and then re-loaned to others, creating a sustainable system of mutual financial support.

7. Purpose

ICV aims to support the construction of shared sustainability solutions for land use, natural resource management, and technologies for mitigation and adaptation.



1.5 Number of People Impacted

IEPÉ develops projects in 300 Indigenous communities.

2. Governance

It is considered an indigenist association that holds elections for its board and regular assemblies. In 2025, it approved the creation of an Indigenous Advisory Council, which is currently being structured.

3. Funding and Resources

- **Sources of Funding:** Rainforest Foundation Norway, Nia Tero (NGO), the Norwegian Embassy, the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, the French Embassy and AFD (French Development Agency), the Australian Embassy, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the Ford Foundation, and the Bezos Earth Fund.
- **Financial Instruments:** Donations.
- **Average Project Size:** Over BRL1 million.

4. Territorial and Sectoral Activities

Preferred Land Categories: Indigenous Lands and Sustainable Use Conservation Units (e.g., Extractive Reserves – RESEX, Sustainable Development Reserves – RDS).

Priority Activities:

- Technical support for the implementation of Territorial and Environmental Management Plans. These plans, which are integrated into public policy, aim to ensure and promote the protection, restoration, conservation, and sustainable use of natural resources in Indigenous lands and territories.
- Support for the production and commercialization of non-timber forest products extracted by Indigenous communities.
- Technical training for Indigenous leaders and capacity-building for teachers, researchers, and health agents.
- Political advocacy efforts supporting the inclusion of açai from the Bailique Archipelago in the school meal programs of public schools in Macapá. In 2023, a total of 133,500 kg of açai, 27,500 kg of Brazil nuts, and 30,600 kg of manioc flour were harvested, part of which was distributed to schools in the capital city of Amapá.

5. Project Selection and Evaluation

- **Selection Criteria:** the organization stated that its 20-year relationship with Indigenous peoples in the state of Amapá enables it to provide support that is grounded in community-identified needs.

- **Selection Process:** Calls for proposals, board and/or council decisions, and funder recommendations.
- **Use of Indicators:** IEPÉ uses both its own and third-party indicators.
- **Average Project Duration:** most projects last between 18 and 36 months.

6. Partnerships and Internal Policies

IEPÉ has partnerships with the Association of Indigenous Peoples of Mapuera (APIM), the Council of Wajãpi Villages (APINA), and the Association of Indigenous Women in Mutiã (AMIM).

7. Purpose

Resources to mobilize increased support from civil society in Brazil and abroad, engaged in the defense of socio-environmental rights and the demarcation of protected areas.



Institution Number 36

Rede Cerrado

1.1 Legal Model

Non-profit Organization.

1.2 About

The Cerrado Network was established through the Cerrado Treaty, launched during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in Brazil in 1992—commonly known as Eco-92. It is composed of 67 civil society organizations directly engaged in the defense of the Cerrado biome and the rights of its traditional populations. In addition to its core members, the network maintains indirect ties with over 300 organizations committed to socio-environmental advocacy in the region. The Cerrado Network is institutionally represented by Indigenous peoples and family farmers, recognized as key stakeholders and custodians of the biome's biodiversity.

1.3 Biome

Cerrado.

1.4 Area of Operation

The Cerrado biome occupies 24% of the country's territory and is present in eleven states: Minas Gerais, Goiás, Tocantins, Bahia, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Piauí, São Paulo, Paraná, Rondônia, as well as the Federal District.

1.5 Number of People Impacted

Around 300 organizations with approximately 18,000 people impacted.

2. Governance

It is an association whose board and councils include representatives from traditional population groups. These include quilombolas, babaçu nut breakers, vazanteiros, fundo and fecho de pasto (traditional pasture areas), artisanal fishermen, geraizeiros, extractivists, veredeiros, catingueiros, and flower pickers (Sempre Viva).

3. Funding and Resources

- **Sources of Funding:** The Cerrado Network has received support from institutions such as the Banco do Brasil Foundation, the Institute for Society, Population and Nature (ISPN), Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, DGM Brazil, among others.
- **Average Project Size:** BRL 600,000 and BRL 2 million.

4. Territorial and Sectoral Activities

Preferred Land Categories: Indigenous lands, Quilombola territories, Sustainable Use Conservation Units (RESEX, RDS), Private properties (legal reserves, family farmers, land reform settlers).

Priority Activities:

- Territorial strengthening (demarcation and titling of Conservation Units and areas of traditional populations);
- Recovery/recomposition of native vegetation;
- Initiatives for climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- Advocacy for expanding and including farmers in the Food Acquisition Program (PAA).

5. Project Selection and Evaluation

The Cerrado Network does not provide grants but offers services directly to the benefiting areas and groups.

- **Selection Criteria:** number of people impacted, territorial extension, vulnerability of the territory.

- **Use of Indicators:** the Cerrado Network uses its own indicators as well as third-party ones.

6. Partnerships and Internal Policies

The Cerrado Network has partnerships with the Central do Cerrado, the Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA), the Cerrado Seed Network, the Association for Socioenvironmental Management of Triângulo Mineiro (Angá), among others.

7. Purpose

Strategic action in various socio-environmental public spaces to propose, monitor, and evaluate projects, programs, and public policies related to the Cerrado and its people.



Institution Number 37

Tijupá Agroecological Association

1.1 Legal Model

Non-profit Organization.

1.2 About

The Tijupá Agroecological Association is located in São Luiz, capital of the State of Maranhão and was founded in January 1990. The name "TIJUPÁ" is a tribute to peasants, derived from the Tupi language, used to refer to a smaller hut than the "oca," which is made of wood and straw. Since its creation, TIJUPÁ has worked to improve traditional family farming production systems by promoting alternative agroecological technologies and strengthening the political autonomy of peasants, especially in land issues. Currently, the Agroecology Program of TIJUPÁ focuses on improving the production quality of its members, serving as a reference for training, education, and engaging new farming families in agroecological systems. TIJUPÁ operates in the MATOPIBA region, an area under significant pressure from the grain, mining, and livestock sectors.

1.3 Biome

Amazon.

1.4 Area of Operation

55 communities in 9 cities in the State of Maranhão.

1.5 Number of People Impacted

Around 300 partner families and 1,200 people directly impacted.

2. Governance

It is an association that holds elections and assemblies with traditional populations in its board or councils.

3. Funding and Resources

- **Sources of Funding:** Tijupá receives donations and participates in public calls from government agencies. It has received donations from foundations such as Heinrich Böll Stiftung and Brot für die Welt.

4. Territorial and Sectoral Activities

Preferred Land Categories: TIJUPÁ focuses on family farmers, with special attention to land reform settlements.

Priority Activities:

- Implementation of agroecological production systems (Agroforestry Systems - SAFs, management of extractive areas, productive backyards - with gardens, small animal farming, and meliponary hives).
- Support for marketing products at market fairs, delivery of agroecological baskets to consumers.
- Advising organizations on developing and tracking proposals for sales and contracts in government food purchase programs for family farming (National School Feeding Program - PNAE and the Food Acquisition Program - PAA).
- Consulting/support in political advocacy processes for land regularization in land conflicts.
- Working in the production chains of fruits like mangaba (widely harvested by women known as "mangabeiras"), Bacuri, Piqui, and Juçara (local name for açaí).

5. Project Selection and Evaluation

- **Selection Criteria:** decisions made by the board;
- **Selection Process:** decisions made by the board;
- **Use of Indicators:** tijupá uses its own indicators and indicators proposed according to the projects executed.

6. Partnerships and Internal Policies

Tijupá has partnerships with several institutions such as the National Agroecology Network, the National Agroecology Network of the Amazon, the Brazilian Solidarity Economy Forum, among others. With the support of the Research Group on Development, Modernity, and the Environment (GEDMMA) from the Federal University of Maranhão, Tijupá has submitted, in March 2025, a proposal to a call for funding with the backing of Fundación Avina, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and WWF—all of whom are interested in supporting grassroots initiatives led by traditional populations in the MATOPIBA region.

7. Purpose

To access institutional markets such as the National School Feeding Program (PNAE) and the Food Acquisition Program (PAA) and promoting agroecology across its area of operation.

Image credit: Ish Consul / Unsplash



04

Final Remarks

The absence of appropriate valuation methods and methodologies for the bioeconomy sector in Brazil stems from bureaucratic obstacles to the formalization of community-based enterprises and from a limited understanding of their value dynamics. These initiatives are, for the most part, located in collective-use areas such as Indigenous territories, conservation units, or special agrarian reform settlement programs and operate under non-profit organizational models. Standard economic valuation frameworks fall short when applied to the unique dynamics of community-driven enterprises.

The true value of community-based enterprises lies not in ownership, but in their collective and sustainable use of natural resources—safeguarding standing forests through collective use rather than private control. Their impact is equally profound in terms of reach: measured not in profits, but in the growing, often unquantifiable number of lives touched—consumers and suppliers from neighbouring communities whose participation forms the backbone of these local economies.

The greater the involvement of local suppliers and consumers, the stronger the protection of entire territories—bound by a shared commitment to the collective management of land, natural resources, housing, biodiversity, and cultural continuity. **In an era of deglobalization, these community-driven models present a compelling alternative—one that amplifies local potential rather than extracting from it.** Yet, the true scale of this invisible economy—reflected in street markets, neighbourhood shops, circular economy innovations, and traditional knowledge—remains largely unmeasured, eluding conventional economic systems and indicators.

At the same time, the mapping reveals a significant collective effort led by organizations—both national and international NGOs—that have effectively reached the ground, engaging deeply with local languages, ways of life, and cultures. These organizations are not only confronting long-standing challenges such as human and environmental exploitation, land conflicts, and cyclical economic vulnerabilities, but also playing a critical role in co-creating solutions. Acting as bridges between territories and broader systems, they exchange knowledge, mobilize resources, and—more than ever—serve as multi-sector service providers, stepping into roles often left vacant by the State. **The work of the enabling organizations now spans a wide range: from technical assistance to agroforestry systems, biodigesters, and cisterns for water storage, to financial and organizational management, land regularization, and the formation of interconnected mosaics of protected areas.**

What unites these supporting organizations and the community-based enterprises led by traditional and Indigenous populations—most often cooperatives—is not novelty, but maturity. Far from being recent or inexperienced, many of these initiatives trace their origins back to the 1990s, with the vast majority established in the early 2000s. They represent seasoned institutions, shaped by decades of persistence, adaptation, and grounded knowledge—carrying an average of 20 to 25 years of hard-earned experience navigating complex territorial, social, and environmental realities.

In contrast to the long-established cooperatives and organizations, the climate finance sector represents a newer—yet increasingly essential—link within the bioeconomy ecosystem, both globally and in Brazil. **The climate finance sector encompasses environmental asset managers, impact and inclusive business investment funds, philanthropic donors, and microcredit institutions.** Operating through financial instruments such as equity, loans, and green bonds, these players are attracting investor interest while beginning to generate tangible impact on the ground. The mapping highlights tangible examples of this growing presence and the early signs of convergence between finance and territory.

Another emerging trend is the creation of multi-biome funds—investment vehicles designed to support initiatives across Brazil's diverse ecosystems, including the Atlantic Forest, Caatinga, Pampa and the Cerrado. Particular attention is drawn to enterprises located in the transitional zones between the Amazon and Cerrado biomes, especially in the state of Maranhão, where vulnerability is acute.

These areas bear the brunt of the advancing MATOPIBA agricultural frontier, facing forest degradation, contamination of mangroves and waterways, disruption of fishing and agricultural livelihoods, and mounting pressure on traditional quilombola communities. Many of these associations are now led by young descendants of enslaved peoples, carrying forward the struggle for rights, recognition, and resilience in increasingly threatened territories.

In the semi-arid region of Northeastern Brazil, some of the country's most innovative climate change adaptation strategies are taking root. Generations of living with drought have endowed traditional populations—such as *caatingueiros*, *sertanejos*, and *fundo de pasto* communities—with deep ecological knowledge and the capacity to co-develop social technologies for water storage, often in partnership with academic research centers in Brazil and abroad. **This lived experience has also contributed to scientific breakthroughs in the study of native plant species capable of storing large volumes of water in their root systems.** Beyond resilience, these communities are also dynamic economic players—transforming the exotic fruits of their biome into artisanal alcoholic beverages, beers, and *cachaças*, as well as organic-certified jams, many of which are destined for export markets.

In contrast to the long-established cooperatives and supporting organizations, a new generation of Community Funds has emerged—youthful initiatives, often conceived and managed by Indigenous peoples, women and men who, through access to education, merge centuries of ancestral wisdom with high-quality, contemporary information. Many of these initiatives have gained visibility on global platforms such as the Climate Conferences, including communities that contributed to the mapping, like those of the Paiter Suruí ethnic group.

Most of these Community Funds have been operating for three to ten years, with a clear purpose: to empower Indigenous peoples with the autonomy to define their own investment priorities and development paths. According to the majority of those surveyed, the goal is, ultimately, to reduce dependence on external donations.

Within the climate finance ecosystem, these Funds are emerging as significant players—not only for their alignment with territorial realities, but for their growing reach and scalability, as evidenced by the mapping.

It is also worth highlighting a goal shared by many of the enterprises interviewed: to become suppliers to government programs such as the National School Feeding Program (PNAE) and the Food Acquisition Program (PAA). While some have succeeded, many still feel unprepared to meet the technical and bureaucratic requirements of these initiatives. **A similar dynamic is observed in relation to subsidized credit lines under PRONAF—the National Program for Strengthening Family Farming.** In this context, the role of supporting organizations becomes particularly salient—not only in preparing communities to engage with institutional markets, but also in facilitating access to appropriate

financial instruments. The Conexsus Institute, for instance, has played a key role by offering credit lines and preparatory guarantees that enhance entrepreneurial capacity while promoting the environmental alignment—or 'greening'—of PRONAF. Progress in this direction, however, depends on a concerted effort across the bioeconomy ecosystem. **A coordinated task force involving enabling organizations, enterprises, and funders is essential to ensure that sustainable traditional extractive and farming communities are adequately represented in public procurement systems and rural credit policies.**

Finally, the mapping underscores the deep interconnection among quilombola, Indigenous, riverine communities, family farmers in agrarian reform settlements, supporting organizations and funders forming powerful networks. These dynamic configurations serve as platforms for production, knowledge exchange, marketing, and financing among producers and extractivists. **Their role within the bioeconomy landscape is both strategic and underexplored, calling for deeper research into their actors, initiatives, modes of operation, challenges, and tangible outcomes.**



Image credit: Fokkebok / Istock



05

Project Secretariat's Final Considerations and Recommendations for the Nature Based Solutions Finance Ecosystem

Indigenous and community-based enterprises mapped in this study reveal enormous potential for climate, social, and territorial impact, but they also face structural bottlenecks that hinder their access to market capital at scale. The absence of real guarantees, low formalization, and exposure to climate and logistical risks mean that these businesses are not yet considered "bankable" by traditional institutions. Therefore, the strategic mobilization of philanthropic capital, aimed at generating catalytic effects that prepare these enterprises to access more robust resources in the future, is essential. This philanthropy must be combined with blended finance and de-risking instruments, such as

guarantee funds and hybrid structures, capable of absorbing risks and increasing the appetite of private and public investors. Furthermore, the study reinforces that enabling organizations (enablers) and community funds are key pieces of the socio-biodiversity ecosystem, not only for their capillarity and qualified listening capacity but also for their role in jointly building innovative mechanisms that allow climate capital to reach the communities that most protect Brazilian biomes effectively, safely, and in a contextualized manner. Strategic Recommendations for NIL and BRB Coalition.

Objective: facilitate the flow of climate capital to indigenous and community-based enterprises

1. Creation of Adapted Financial Mechanisms

Recommended actions:

- Structure small and medium-sized financial instruments, with continuous windows and long terms, suited to the cycles of the socio-bioeconomy.
- Launch a Guarantee Fund with indigenous and community governance, that reduces the requirement for bank collateral and covers climate risks.

Develop hybrid financial products (philanthropy + market), such as:

- Patient capital for working capital
- Climate microcredit (e.g., CrediAmbiental model)
- Credits linked to public procurement (e.g., PRONAF + PNAE)

Why: current credit rules (e.g., requirement for real guarantees, collection of fixed interest, inflexible terms) are incompatible with the reality of community enterprises, which excludes them from the formal financial system.

2. Creation of an Investment Platform in Community Funds

Recommended actions:

- Connect the main mapped community funds (e.g., Fundo Podáali, Rutí, Timbira, Puxirum) with institutional investors through a BRB Coalition platform.

Offer technical and institutional support to the funds to:

- Expand fundraising
- Strengthen governance
- Report climate and social impact
- Use these funds as distribution channels for resources from NIL/BRB and its partners.

Why: community funds already operate with legitimacy and agility in the territories and are perceived as the most appropriate instruments by the communities themselves.

3. Strengthening Enabling Organizations

Recommended actions:

Co-finance organizations that provide incubation and acceleration services for community enterprises, focusing on:

- Project development
- Administrative and financial governance
- Commercial and logistical connectivity

Create a training program for community financial agents, along the lines of Conexsus' CrediAmbiental, focusing on:

- Bankability PRONAF
- Climate risk mitigation instruments

Why: even when resources exist, enabling organizations are key for the resources to "reach the ground" and for enterprises to be ready to receive them.

4. Standardization of Products and Simple Contracts

Recommended actions:

Develop with partners (e.g., Tozzini, WayCarbon, ICV):

- Simplified models of investment, purchase and sale, and accountability contracts
- Risk analysis tools adapted to the community context

Create sectoral "blueprints": a simplified roadmap of what is necessary to finance chains such as:

- Community tourism
- Handicrafts and bio-jewelry
- Agro-extractivism

Why: many enterprises have been operating for years but lack the structure to formalize proposals, access public procurement, or establish private partnerships. This excludes them from structured capital.

5. Engagement and Advocacy in Public Policies

Recommended actions:

Propose to the government:

- Creation of specific PRONAF Verde lines for indigenous peoples and traditional communities
- Recognition and promotion of community funds as public policy instruments
- Articulate with BNDES, BB, Basa, and others for the flexibilization of guarantees and creation of dedicated envelopes.

Why: there is a mismatch between existing public programs and their real capacity to reach the community socio-bioeconomy, mainly due to a lack of articulation and qualified listening.

6. Creation of a Map of Priority Community Investments

Recommended actions:

Launch with the BRB Coalition a public interactive panel with:

- Profile of mapped enterprises
- Category of activity
- Financial needs
- Potential for climate impact

Use this map to:

- Attract donors and investors
- Inform public policies and resource allocation

Why: it facilitates the identification of opportunities, increases visibility, and enables programmatic network approaches.

Conclusion

With these coordinated actions, NIL can become the financial innovation platform for the indigenous and socio-bioeconomy in Brazil, while the BRB Coalition can offer scale, credibility, and political traction, ensuring that climate capital actually reaches where it generates the greatest impact.



Image credit: Agatha Valença / Unsplash



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Annex 1

The image below shows the distribution by Brazilian states of the 37 institutions included in this portfolio (a single institution may operate in more than one state).

Image – Distribution by Brazilian states of the 37 institutions included in this portfolio



Source: prepared by the authors based on the interviews conducted and information available on the official websites of the 37 institutions included in this portfolio, 2025

Image credit: Consultoria SPinheiro

Table II - Institutions belonging to the portfolio per category, activities, financing demand and intended use of resources

Institution Name	Category	Activities	Financing Demand	Intended use of Resources
ASPACS	Community Based Enterprises	Processed fruit pulps, seed oils, and the collection of nuts	BRL1.8 million	Resources to construct two storage warehouses and pre-processing centers for the seed oils sector
ASPROC	Community Based Enterprises	Sustainable management of pirarucu fish and açai	BRL1.5 million	Resources to construct an açai pulp processing facility
ASMAMJ	Community Based Enterprises	Seed oils production	BRL1 million	Setting up a laboratory equipped for testing and researching new products
ASPRODAQUI	Community Based Enterprises	Oilseeds, nature-based handicrafts, and community-based tourism	Between BRL 500,000 and BRL 1 million	Professional training to enhance the enterprise's overall management capacity and research in circular economy
Chocolates Dois Riachões	Community Based Enterprises	Cocoa, chocolate and agroforestry	Between BRL 500,000 and BRL 1 million	Resources to build a Chocolate production training facility (<i>school-based chocolate factory</i>) and a agroecology school in the region
COOMFLONA	Community Based Enterprises	Sustainable management of timber	BRL 3 million	To purchase machinery to reduce costs associated with equipment rentals for the sustainable management timber plan
Turiarte	Community Based Enterprises	Tourism and handcraft	Between BRL 100,000 and BRL 500,000	Resources to obtain an export market analysis and marketing promotion plan to increase access to international markets and enhance product recognition
COPABASE	Community Based Enterprises	Food and fruit based agroecological methods, commercialization and exports of <i>baru</i> nuts	BRL1 million	Resources to obtain an export market analysis and marketing promotion plan to increase access to international markets and enhance product recognition
Malungu	Community Based Enterprises	Extraction of Brazil nuts and copaiba oil Production of Brazil nut chocolates	BRL1.5 million	Working capital to cover personnel costs across the regions where they provide marketing services

Institution Name	Category	Activities	Financing Demand	Intended use of Resources
Pousada do Garrido	Community Based Enterprises	Tourism and education	Between BRL300,000 and BRL500,000	Expand lodge services and forest experiences to support educational efforts focused on conservation
Povos da Mata Agroecology Network	Community Based Enterprises	Arabica coffee, cacao, cupuaçu, and guaraná leaves and provision of participatory organic certification	BRL2 million	Provide organic certification for 3,000 farmers by the year 2030, and build distribution centers for agricultural products
COOPERCUC	Community Based Enterprises	Jams, preserves, alcoholic beverages, juices made from exotic fruits from the Caatinga Biome	BRL650,000	Resources to obtain an export market analysis and marketing promotion to increase access to international markets and enhance product recognition
Orgânicos do Quintal	Community Based Enterprises	Sales of fresh and processed organic agroforestry products: vinegars, tomato extract, beers wines and jams	BRL450,000	Increase in the capacity of production of the agro-industry facility for agroforestry products
Jiajui People's Association	Community Based Enterprises	Collection and sale of Brazil nuts and fruits	BRL1million	Set up an agro-industry facility for native fruits processing
Cametá Resistance Agricultural Cooperative	Community Based Enterprises	Production and sales of organic agroforestry products: oilseeds, fruit pulps, manioc flour, and tapioca flour	BRL 300,000	Increase in the capacity of production of the agro-industry facility for native fruits and oils processing
Olawatawa Medicinal Plants Center	Community Based Enterprises	Research on Medicinal Plants in the Indigenous Territory	BRL 2 million	Expansion of the Medicinal Plants Center headquarters and construction of an Indigenous hospital within the territory
UASEI Association of the Indigenous Peoples of Oiapoque	Community Based Enterprises	Harvesting and processing of açaí for sales as frozen pulp and lyophilized powder	BRL1 million	Increase in the capacity of production of the agro-industry facility for the açaí processing
Community Association for Health Education and Agriculture (ACESA)	Community Based Enterprises	Production and sales of organic cachaça, fruits, vegetables, and processed fruit pulp in three agro-industrial units	Between BRL 200,000 and BRL500,000	Investments in transportation to support commercial activities developed in area impacted by agricultural expansion under the MATOPIBA initiative

Institution Name	Category	Activities	Financing Demand	Intended use of Resources
Collective of Quilombola Agroforestry Agents – AQQ	Community Based Enterprises	Agroforestry products and Babaçu nut; Ethnic tourism and provision of technical assistance for family farming through agroforestry systems	BRL 150.000	Expansion of agroforestry production, promotion of Ethnic tourism and training to participate in the National Program for Acquisition of Food (PNAE) in a region impacted by agricultural expansion under the MATOPIBA initiative
Casa das Águas Association	Community Based Enterprises	Coastal and marine extractivism, fish and seafood production and sales	BRL 250,000	Expansion of the Casa da Águas headquarters for training in new fishing techniques and youth fisher qualification, in a region impacted by agricultural expansion under the MATOPIBA initiative
COOPERASSO	Community Based Enterprises	Sales of seasonal agroforestry products such as banana and peach palm (pupunha)	BRL 400,000	Improving infrastructure for logistics and processing the agroforestry products
Brazilian Amazon Indigenous Fund – Podáali	Community Funds	Support for the production and sale of forest-managed products, and Demarcation of Indigenous Territories	BRL 2 million	Financial resources to sustain ongoing activities and projects, as well as to respond to emergency climate events and staff costs
Puxirum Fund	Community Funds	Support for the production and commercialization of forest-managed products, alongside efforts to ensure land tenure security in collectively use territories	BRL 800,000	Financial resources to sustain ongoing activities and projects, as well as to respond to emergency climate events
Babaçu Fund	Community Funds	Protection of the babaçu forests and support for actions related to food and nutritional security and income generation in communities that depend on these ecosystems	BRL 1.6 million	Financial resources to sustain ongoing projects with focus in the protection of the babaçu forests and promote income generation for the "babaçu coconut breakers" and other local communities
Ruti Fund	Community Funds	Strengthening indigenous economy (through communal cattle ranching) and implementation of indigenous Territorial and Environmental Management Plans	BRL 1.8 million	Financial resources to cover staff costs and capital investments aimed at fostering Indigenous economic activities in the state of Roraima and responding to emergency climate events

Institution Name	Category	Activities	Financing Demand	Intended use of Resources
Rio Negro Indigenous Fund (RNIF)	Community Funds	Foster the local economy by supporting 23 Indigenous peoples in the Rio Negro region through initiatives in education, territorial planning, and food security	BRL 3 million	Financial resources to promote educational projects, foster economic activities projects, and support staff costs
Tabôa Community Development Fund	Community Funds	Support through donations to family farmers in agrarian reform territories, promoting organically certified agroforestry goods	BRL 800,000	Financial resources are needed to carry out projects aimed at supporting family farmers and to cover staff costs
Timbira Fund	Community Funds	Expansion of agro-industrial activities for fruit processing Restoration and reforestation of native vegetation; projects on mitigation and adaptation to climate change; and support for agroforestry systems	BRL 250,000	Establish processing activities involving native fruits to promote income generation in Indigenous Territories affected by MATOPIBA-related activities
Caatinga Association	Enabling Organization	Technical assistance for the implementation of restoration projects, along with research focused on developing sustainable biomass solutions for industrial sectors	Between BRL300,000 and BRL1 million	Resources to invest in technology, including software tools for monitoring and traceability of the projects supported by the association
Plantas do Nordeste Association	Enabling Organization	Construction of cisterns and development of social technologies for water management and reuse	Between BRL500,000 and BRL1 million	To expand the technical assistance provided by the association, focusing on circular economy initiatives, ecological restoration projects, and carbon credit programs within the Caatinga biome
ASA – Articulação no Semiárido Brasileiro (Articulation in the Brazilian Semi-Arid)	Enabling Organization	Technical assistance for the installation of biodigesters; support for water capture and storage technologies	Between BRL300,000 and BRL1 million	To support the development of <i>productive home gardens</i> connected to agroforestry systems, using renewable energy and water harvesting and reuse systems
Chapada NGO	Enabling Organization	Development of sustainable value chains in Indigenous Territories	Between BRL300,000 and BRL1 million	To expand water storage in cisterns; to provide social technologies for water reuse; and install biodigesters

Institution Name	Category	Activities	Financing Demand	Intended use of Resources
Operação Amazônia Nativa (OPAN)	Enabling Organization	Development of sustainable value chains in Indigenous Territories	Between BRL 300,000 and BRL1 million	Human resources to sustain the organization's activities in supporting forest management projects led by Indigenous peoples
Instituto Centro de Vida (ICV)	Enabling Organization	Development of agroforestry and fire detection through monitoring systems	Between BRL 300,000 and BRL 1 million	Financial resources to implement geotechnologies that enable territorial intelligence, including the analysis of territorial dynamics and fire monitoring
IEPÉ – Institute for Indigenous Research and Training	Enabling Organization	Support for the production and commercialization of non-timber forest products extracted by Indigenous communities and technical support for the implementation of Territorial and Environmental Management Plans	Between BRL 300,000 and BRL 1 million	Financial resources to provide legal support for the demarcation of Indigenous territories and protected areas, as well as to promote agroecological activities in these territories
Rede Cerrado	Enabling Organization	Support for the legalization of conservation units and the titling of Quilombola territories and other traditional populations lands	Between BRL 600,000 and BRL 2 million	Financial resources to provide legal support for the demarcation of Indigenous territories and protected areas, as well as to promote agroecological activities
Tijupá Agroecological Association	Enabling Organization	Support for native fruits supply chains and guidance for organizations in drafting and managing proposals for sales to government food purchase programs	BRL 250,000	Financial resources to expand the access to the National School Feeding Program (PNAE) and the Food Acquisition Program (PAA) and promote agroecology across areas impacted by agricultural expansion under the MATOPIBA initiative

Source: prepared by the authors based on interviews conducted and information available on the institutions' official websites, 2025



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